The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 306.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Tom Benford was shot and killed on Sunday at Huntsville, Ala., by Sandy White.

—On Sunday morning an unoccupied house in Ithaca, N. Y., was fired, and on last Sunday night four attempts were made to burn the round-house of the Geneva, Ithaca & Athens railroad.

—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* publishes a letter from Hon. Joseph McDonald, in which he discusses his position in connection with his candidacy for the United States Senate. Special reference is made to his position on finances.

—The barns of H. A. Ensign, a milk dealer one mile south of Ithaca, N. Y., were set on fire on Monday morning, and destroyed. Twenty cows were burned. About four weeks ago another dealer lost fifteen cows in the same manner.

—The attorney of the German bondholders petitioning in bankruptcy against the California Pacific Railroad Company filed an amended petition in San Francisco on Monday. Four hundred creditors are added to the list. The aggregate indebtedness is claimed to be $3,000,000.

—A young man named Teeters was found in a stable at Clewes, Ohio, on Sunday morning, lying among the horses, with his skull fractured in several places and insensible. He will probably die. It is supposed to be an attempted murder and the body was placed there to convey the impression that he had been injured by the horses.

—On Sunday Jack W. Smith, a planter living near White Haven, four miles south of Memphis, and his brother, while returning home, discovered two negroes hunting in his field. Telling his brother to ride on to the house, he said he would tell the negroes to stop hunting. His brother proceeded to the house. Shortly after reaching it he heard two shots. After waiting for an hour, and his brother not having arrived, at the instance of his wife he went to look for him, and found him lying dead in the field, with a portion of his head shot off and a large hole through his breast, showing that the gun had been discharged close to him.

STEUBENVILLE.

The Champion Sporting Town—How Christmas was Observed by Some of the Fraternity—Burglaries as Nightly Depredations—The —People Fighting a Gas Monopoly Stabbing Affray—The Result of Crusading.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Dec. 28.

Though not speaking much for Steubenville morals, it is nevertheless a fact, that this city is the champion place for cock-fighting between New York and St. Louis. You in Pittsburgh may boast of your faro-banks, keno-banks and policy shops by the dozen, with an occasional prize-fight or canine chewing match to relieve the monotony, but when it comes down to blooded chickens you can take a back seat, for Steubenville is the place. Scarcely a week passes by here that the young "roosters" of this town don't sally forth with their best blooded game for a little "mill," and "two-ounce to meet or make them afraid." A little "sport" of this nature was witnessed here day before yesterday, which may be of interest to the lovers of such questionable amusement in Pittsburgh, from the fact that Pittsburgh "stock" was entered for the fray One man, from your city, who is at present engaged in a glass house here, had a chicken on which he offered to wager fifty dollars it could "get away" with any cackler or crower in Steubenville. No sooner offered than taken, and Christmas day the "battle" took place. Quite a number of sports from Pittsburgh were here to witness the fight, which came off on the Virginia side of the river, directly opposite the town, where all amusements of this kind are indulged in. And a motley crowd it was. A little sparring, and then the spurring commenced, but it didn't require much time for the Steubenville cock to lay out its competitor—and then Pittsburgh was mad. A good many hundred dollars changed hands on the thing, but yet Steubenville is not happy. It is still crying for more "game."

Haven't you got enough ground up in Pittsburgh for the burglariously inclined portion of your population to work upon without sending him down here? We have had several robberies here lately, and we have pretty good reason for believing that it was the work of some of your Smoky City boys. The latest occurred early yesterday morning, when the saloon of John Kelly, corner Third and Washington streets, was broken into. Not much was obtained beyond a few cans of oysters and some liquors.

The trial of George Burke and "Banky" Cahill, the two men who were captured in Pittsburgh a few days ago for burglarizing Lindsay's hardware store here, is to commence to-day.

Judge Miller is beginning to show a little more severity now in meting out justice to the law-breakers here, for which he will receive the thanks of the law-abiding portion of Steubenville. This morning he sentenced Wm. Forbes three years to the penitentiary for horse-stealing, and Wm. Golden, a colored man, eighteen months to the same institution for burglary.

Night before last a stabbing affray occurred in one of the saloons, in which one man was cut, but not seriously injured.

Thirteen car-loads of- Mennonites passed through here this morning for the West.

Steubenville, like most all other places, has a gas company, the company being here has been charging the people three dollars a thousand for gas for a long time—certainly a pretty stiff price under any circumstances. The citizens have several times kicked at this, particularly when they obtained good gas, but at length the light became so poor that they entered a protest to the company. The latter, knowing that it was monopoly of the business here, gently insinuated to the people that they might go to—New Haven if they pleased—three dollars was the price, and if "you no likee, you no takee." A good many have taken the latter alternative, and the consequence is that nearly one-half of the business houses here are to-day lighted with lamps, the occupants refusing to pay an enormous price for a poor quality of light. Whether this struggle will succumb, or what the result will be, cannot yet be conjectured.

Steubenville is rapidly improving in the way of new buildings. The handsome block of four brick stores has been recently erected on Market street, at the corner of Fourth, which is occupied by banking and business firms. The old Monongahela House, on Market street, near Third, ran by Thomas Costanzo, the old time business manager of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, has been put up entirely in the new by Mr. Lafe Stone, and is known now as the Continental Hotel. Some of the neatest and cozies "hotles" in this burg is now—but what of a Phœnix—he has been twice burned out, but always arises from his ashes.

Crusading hasn't been of much avail here, although it flavored considerably of success at the start out. There are more saloons, probably, in this town to-day than there ever were, and all doing a business, too, with open doors. Grand Juries here comprise fifteen persons, and out of the one drawn Saturday, for the next term of court, nine are old members of the Personal Liberty Club, which will not be a very bad thing for the gin-slingers next term.

It has been raining incessantly here for the last thirty hours, and to-day it looks considerable like Pittsburgh usually does in point of darkness. Some damage has been done by the water, the crossings on Slack and Washington streets having been washed away last night. Pittsburgh will doubtless welcome a little rain just now though, as it will give you an opportunity to get out the blance of your coal, and subsequently bring back to your coffees a few dollars, which in all likelihood would be received with welcome in these days of tight finances and closed workshops. PLANCHETTE.

STATE BREVITIES.

JOHN MCCARTY, an old gentleman residing near Franklin, dropped dead last week.

J. R. DICK, a prominent citizen of Meadville, is lying dangerously ill from an attack of paralysis

LAST Saturday afternoon, while a father and two sons were out gunning in the woods near Bell's mills, in the vicinity of Harrisburg, the father's gun accidently went off, and one of the young men was shot through the heart, and expired almost instantly.

ON Christmas morning a terrific explosion shook Millerstown and aroused the late sleepers who had been engaged in the festivities of the previous night. A piece of casing had been filled with powder, and, with the lighting, had broken into a thousand fragments, which were showered down over the neighboring buildings and streets.

A GALLITZIN correspondent informs us that there is great excitement in that locality over the purchase, by the Kittanning Coal Company, of all the coal fields underneath that place, together with ten acres of ground for building purposes. Engineers are now engaged in surveying the ground for the purposes of sinking a shaft in the spring. Every full-grown man, woman, boy, girl and child of Gallitzin feels like yelling "Hurrah!"

SECOND EDITION

NEWYORK.

Pacific Mail Subsidy Investigation.

Large Sums of Money Distributed.

DEATH OF GERRITT SMITH.

NEW YORK, December 28, 1874.

Death of Gerrit Smith.

Gerrit Smith died at about 12:30 to-day, at the residence of General John Cochrane. Mr. Smith, in company with his wife, arrived in town last Thursday, for the purpose of spending the holidays among friends. He was in moderately good health, his cheek being as ruddy, his eye as clear, his voice as free, his step as exastic as it had been for many years. He had made arrangements to meet Charles O'Conor Saturday. He arose early and said to Mrs. Smith that he had slept uncommonly well, stating he had not spent so merry a Christmas for a long time as on the day before. While dressing, his utterance suddenly became indistinct, and he was gently borne to a bed, barely able to say, in a faint tone, "Very weak." He immediately became unconscious, he seemed to be suffering under a combined attack of apoplexy and paralysis.

Pacific Mail Subsidy Investigation.

The sub-committee of the House Ways and Means Committee, to investigate the subsidy business of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, began their session this morning in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Cole, President of the American Exchange Bank, was examined in reference to the deposits made by Irwin. He testified that on the 29th of May last two strangers entered the American Exchange Bank and one of them presented a check for $115,000, signed by Colonel Irwin. He asked the presenter of the check what his name was, but this he refused to state. The amount was paid and the parties left, followed by a messenger, who saw them enter the Park Bank. On sending to the Park Bank, Cole found that the man who drew the check from the American Exchange Bank gave his name as King, and stated that he was Postmaster of the House of Representatives at Washington. Another sum of $275,000 was drawn by the Marine Bank, on a check signed for the amount on the same day, of $390,000, and paid that day. $19,000 was paid by certified checks, and the remainder in notes over the counter. This occurred in May, 1872. The sums Irwin deposited up to that time were only small sums, varying from $1,000 to $4,000. On the 27th of May, three sums, two of $100,000 and one of $125,000, were drawn by different persons, on certified checks, made payable to bearer and signed by Irwin. A large deposit of $735,000 was made on the 25th of May. The two men who came for money on the 29th of May appeared to know each other very well. Witness thought he could easily recognize King, but could not identify the other person. At the time of this large deposit by Irwin witness ascertained the sum was deposited in behalf of the Pacific Mail Company. About one year after King had drawn the first sum from the American Exchange Bank he called again to draw another check, which was not so large in amount—did not know whether King had been at the bank lately. Witness left with the committee an account of Irwin with the bank.

Beaumont Clark, assistant cashier of the American Exchange Bank, was sworn and testified to the following of the man who drew the large sums of money: Losing sight of him, he went to the cashier of the Park Bank and ascertained that the man who drew this money was Wm. B. King, Postmaster of the House of Representatives, the cashier of the Park Bank was J. L. Worth; had seen the gentleman who drew the $115,000 check about a year afterwards; he was recognized by the witness who addressed him as Mr. King; the latter said in reply that it did not always answer to have a good memory. The witness described the person he called Mr. King as a medium-sized man, wearing bushy side whiskers; thought Irwin was in the city at this time; didn't know if Irwin drew any of these checks, but the inference was that he had.

The committee here took a recess, to have the books of the Pacific Mail Company produced, from January, 1872.

When the Committee met after adjournment, the books of the Pacific Mail Company were produced. Samuel J. Harriott, banker and broker, and a member of the banking firm of Harriott & Noyes, testified that he had been five years in business, knew Stockwell, but not Irwin. During the year 1872 he had bought and sold stock of the Pacific Mail Company and Panama Railroad for him. A check numbered 2,965 was handed him to recognize which he failed to do. The check was dated May 24th, 1872. On that date witness received no stock from the Pacific Mail Company. After referring to his books, witness stated that on the 21st of May, 1872, there was an entry of $228,750 for 4,700 shares of stock of the Pacific Mail to the credit of A. B. Stockwell. No other sum from either Irwin or Stockwell was received from the 21st of May to the 4th of June inclusive. On the 15th of May the firm delivered 5,000 shares of Pacific Mail stock, for which they received $433,602 in checks from the company. These were all transactions which occurred with the firm in the month of May; never sold stocks for the Pacific Mail Company, but only for Stockwell. On the 9th of September, the same year, Stockwell deposited a check on the National Bank of the Commonwealth for $500,000. This check was dated September 7th. The check was endorsed by A. B. Stockwell and Harriott & Noyes. On examining his books, witness stated that the entry on September 9th was that the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. exchanged $500,000. Stockwell had for this a check from the firm on the Continental Bank for $497,500. The account closed for that year on the 2d of November, 1872. On the 19th of May, 1872, the highest market price for Pacific Mail stock was 85¾, on the 21st of May 85⅞, on the 24th of May 87¼, on May 27th 77½, May 31st 75⅝, and June 15th 69.

The committee retired into private session to examine the books of the firm of Harriott & Noyes with regard to accounts of other parties with the firm. After the session had been declared open the examination continued.

Witness was told by Hatch that on the 4th of May, 1872, a check for $250,000 had been deposited with the firm by R. B. Irwin, but this, witness said, was not deposited, and was not entered on their books. On the 15th of May a check of the company credited to Stockwell for $433,750 was valued at $433,612 was deposited. On the 21st of May a check for $228,735 and another for $15 were deposited, both for 4,700 shares of Pacific Mail stock. On the same date checks were received from Markham to the amount of $831,250 for stock.

Mr. Delamater, Cashier of the Marine National Bank, was then called. On being asked with reference to two strangers who were introduced to his bank by Mr. Clark, witness desired to refresh his memory from the books of the bank, and was allowed to appear at a future time for examination.

J. L. Worth, Cashier of the Park National Bank since 1863. He knew Mr. King, but was not very intimate with him. Had learned from a note of the Teller that King had taken out notes of deposit amounting to $115,000, or thereabouts, in May, 1872.

Thomas Ellis, Note Teller of the Park National Bank, testified that on the 30th of May he received from King $112,500, to be used as follows: $40,000 to be placed in the St. Paul Bank, at Minneapolis, Minnesota; $15,000 to pay a note about to reach maturity; $1,000 to be placed to the credit of the St. Paul Bank, Minnesota, and $56,500 in issued six certificates of deposit, in this instance, amounting in the aggregate to $56,450.17, issued to the order of William S. King.

Adjourned.

An Illegitimate Child Murdered by its Father.

Two females, whose names and addresses the police authorities decline to disclose, made affidavits to-day implicating prominent physicians in this city in the murder of his illegitimate child. The Doctor is now confined at police headquarters, but the detectives decline, as they say, under instructions, to give his name. One of the women is supposed to be the mother of the murdered child.

The Tilton-Beecher Case.

The argument on the appeal from the order of Judge McCue, granting a bill of particulars in the Tilton-Beecher case, was begun to-day before Judges Neilson and Reynolds, at the close of which Judge Neilson said they would take the papers and decide the case to-morrow. They were satisfied that the order in the form now presented would require correction and modification.

King David at City Hall.

This afternoon King Kalakaua and suite visited City Hall. Mayor Vance was in the Governor's room, awaiting them. The reception was wholly informal, and after a brief visit, the royal party re-entered their carriages, and were driven away.

Ferry-boat Collision.

During a heavy fog this afternoon, as the Williamsburg ferry-boat Alaska was leaving her slip on this side of the river, she collided with the ferry-boat Holden, killing one man and fatally injuring three others. The boats were badly damaged.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street. ALEXANDER CASKEY.

Try Them Once

and you will never want any others. Marvin's Superior Family Cracker.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Late Tragedy—Post Mortem Examination of Byerly's Body—Press Comments on the Rumored Change in Military Commanders—"Little Phil" Sheridan not Acceptable.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28.—The Byerly inquest will be held to-morrow. Doctors Schumaker and Stone held a *post mortem* examination, which was as follows: There were found to be six wounds, only one of which was superficial, being a slight flesh wound over the abdomen. Any one of the other five would have caused death, two of which were in the back of the left side, penetrating the spleen. These were the immediate cause of death. The other three wounds penetrated the side between the fifth and sixth and seventh and eighth ribs, and would have caused death in a couple of weeks from pneumonia, though they were not of an immediate dangerous character.

The Rumored Change in Military Commanders—What the Papers Say.

Commenting on the report that General Sheridan has been ordered to New Orleans, the *Times* says: One of the questions of the day is whether Phil. Sheridan is to ride down this way or not. Phil has been here before. His reputation as a rider and a raider stands high, but as a soother of political troubles and corrector of political abuses he is anything but a success. His conduct in command of this department was frequently of a most short-sighted and arbitrary character, and especially was this the case in his interference with our municipal affairs. If the party of vengeance is to be adopted, Phil. can carry it out successfully. But he is by no means the proper man to throw oil upon the troubled waters.

The *Picayune* says: If there is one man more responsible than another for the misfortunes of Louisiana, that man is General Phil. Sheridan. It was Gen. Sheridan who disfranchised the white people of this State under the first reconstruction law, acting in concert with the radical committee, and secretly instructing the registrars to catechize the voters in a manner which, whilst it was clearly illegal, made it impossible for vast numbers of white people to get on the list. Sheridan who induced Congress to accept and embody in a new law his methods of disfranchisement, and thus subject the State to a negro Government. It was to this man that we owe the chains from which we have never been able to escape.

The *Bulletin* says: If our people are determined to avoid a collision with the United States forces, as we firmly believe they are, General Emory or De Trobriand, or for the matter of that any Lieutenant in command of a squad, would answer just as well as the redoubtable Sheridan and the scalping Tecumseh himself. Should they ever come to the conclusion that their self-respect and manhood require them to adopt a different course, which is seriously presumable, the fact that ten miles away Mr. Buchausen Sheridan is to be their objective point will not make a particle of difference, so far as they are concerned, and it may safely be predicted that in that case somebody is just as likely to be hurt upon one side as the other.

WEATHER REPORT

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 28, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidit.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	29.84	57	93	W.	Hy. rain.
2 P. M.	29.75	58	94	W.	Lt. rain.
9 P. M.	29.88	52	93	W.	Lt. rain.

Mean Barometer, 29.83.
Mean Thermometer, 54.
Highest Thermometer, 61.
Lowest Thermometer, 47.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo—Light rain, thermometer 40; Cincinnati, light rain, thermometer 43; Davenport, fair, thermometer 0; Indianapolis, threatening, thermometer 38; Keokuk, Iowa, threatening, thermometer 14; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 19; Louisville, Ky., heavy rain, thermometer 43; Memphis, Tenn., light rain, thermometer 58; Nashville, Tenn., light rain, thermometer 56; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 1; Pittsburgh, Pa., light rain, thermometer 46; Shreveport, La., cloudy, thermometer 63; St. Louis, Mo., cloudy, thermometer 36; Yankton, Dak., clear, thermometer 69; LaCrosse, Wis., clear, thermometer 5. Fort Gibson, I. T., cloudy, thermometer 39; North Platte, clear, thermometer 5.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Dec. 29, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States, light rain, followed by clearing and cooler weather, north'or west winds, and rising barometer.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Burned Ship.

LONDON, December 28.—The ship Cospatrick, burned at sea, was from London for Auckland, New Zealand. She sailed on September 14th, and was spoken October 8th in latitude 14 S., longitude 34 W., and was burned in latitude 37 S., longitude 12 E., off the Cape of Good Hope.

LONDON, December 29—5 A. M.—A telegram received by the vessel's owners confirms the reported burning of the emigrant ship Cospatrick. The superintendent of the Brazilian telegraph cable at Madeira also telegraphs that only three persons are at present known to survive, namely the second mate and two seamen. These were picked up by the British ship Sceptre, after having been ten days in an open boat, subsisting part of the time upon the flesh and blood of others who died whilst in the boat.

CUBA.

Incendiaries and Fillibusters to be Executed.

HAVANA, December 28.—Captain General Concha has issued orders to the officers commanding Spanish troops to act leniently toward captured or surrendered insurgents, but to execute all incendiaries and fillibusters who may be taken.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 28, 1874.

Acts Signed.

The President has signed the act providing for the authentication of the revised statutes of the United States; for preserving the originals of all laws in the Department of State; the act for the relief of certain settlers on public lands, which makes it lawful for homestead and pre-emption settlers whose crops were destroyed or seriously injured by grasshoppers to be absent from said lands until July, 1876.

Red Cloud Wants to Visit the Capital.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs today received an urgent petition from Red Cloud to be allowed to come on here with some forty Sioux adherents, and settle up all troubles about the Black Hills reservation and hunting on the Platte river, &c., but Commissioner Smith replied that on account of want of funds to pay the expenses of the would-be negotiators, their proposition must be declined.

THE INDIANS.

A Band of Fifty-two Cheyennes Captured.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—The following information was received at army headquarters: Capt. Keyes, of the Tenth Cavalry, reports that he followed up the Cheyenne trail from Barris Creek, on the Wachita, to the north fork of the Canadian, eighty miles distant, and captured a band consisting of fifty-two Cheyennes, with seventy ponies. They all belong to the band of Medicine Water and Medicine Arrow.

SILVAN.

Street Commissioner, Sixth District.

The South Side, with great unanimity, urges the name of Mr. W. S. Kerr, to fill the position of Street Commissioner of the Sixth District, South Side, and in so doing prove that they favor honor, honesty and capacity, for among a thousand none has a fairer record, both public and private, than the gentleman named, and were the Sixth District so fortunate as to secure his services in the capacity mentioned, they would rest assured of having the "right man in the right place."

Mr. Kerr is known as a man of unblemished character, as being scupulously accurate and strictly honest in all his transactions with his fellow-man, whether he fills the the position of private citizen or in a trust capacity for that of others. His sterling worth, perfect honesty and fidelity to the interests of those whom it is his fortune to serve, retained him in the employ of the Monongahela Bridge Company, as their agent, for twenty years, during all which time he notonly rendered entire satisfaction as to the manner in which he discharged the duties devolving upon him, but resigned his position without a breath of suspicion as to his integrity and reliability. Faithful as a citizen, as a partisan, and as an officer, the Sixth District claim that he must prove a faithful and reliable Street Commissioner, and therefore ask his appointment. If the past be a safe criterion for the future then their assurance and confidence are well grounded.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street. ALEXANDER CASKEY.

The Best Plain Crackers

made are Marvin's Superior Family.

Oyster Supper and Church Sociable.

The ladies of the Sandusky street Baptist church will give an oyster supper this evening, to which the lovers of that delicious bivalve are cordially invited, as a general good time may be expected. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath school. Come one! Come all!!

A SMALLPOX SCARE.

A Debilitated Tramp at the Young Mens' Home—How He Created a Sensation—A Sudden Depopulation—The Vags' Flight from the Smallpox.

There was an unusual stir, and a genuine sensation yesterday at the Young Mens' Home on Duquesne Way, which was brought about by a debilitated tramp who made his appearance at the institution on Saturday evening. The hero of the hour, walked into the office on the evening in question and went through the usual formula along with a number of others, of registering himself as a free boarder. There was nothing in his appearance, aside from the general characteristics of vagrants to make him conspicious, but on Sabbath he attracted a little attention by his complaints of feeling ill. His ailment seemed to gather greater hold on him on Sunday evening, and the Superintendent of the institution concluded yesterday morning that it was not a feint, but a real case needing medical attention. A physician was accordingly sent for, and responded promptly to the summons. The man of the pill box when brought before his prospective patient, threw the shallow of a pensive smile over his countenance, and, by brief remark, "Smallpox," whereat the capillary adornments of the awe-struck bystanders rose like quills upon the fretted porcupine. The disciple of Esculapius continued his investigation a little further, which resulted in a corroboration of his first view of the case. Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro, and gathering tears and trembling of distress among the the hundred or more boarders in the institution as the news spread like wildfire among them, but they still clung to the Home until they could hear what was to be done.

The Superintendent of the Institution as soon as the facts in the case were made known to him, set to work to have the man removed to a proper place, and in a short time an ambulance was in waiting. The victim of the dread disease was still able to walk, and unassisted, stepped down and out into the ambulance in which he was taken to Mercy Hospital and put under medical treatment.

The matter was thus arranged during the morning. In the meantime the other inmates of the institution had been discussing the situation, and after dinner had been served out to them there was a general stampede, so that the Home was depopulated in a very short time. The tramps thus deprived of a lodging place, naturally turned to the police headquarters of the two cities, and last evening both of the aforesaid institutions were well filled. There were forty-five quartered at the Pittsburgh lock-up, and eighty-one at the Allegheny. At the latter place they filled the vagrants room, several of the cells and the hallway, so that Capt. Wilson had about as many boarders as he could accommodate.

In the meantime active efforts were being made last night to provide against any danger of a spread of the disease in the city. Last evening a reporter of this paper called at the Home to ascertain the facts in the case, and found that the place was being thoroughly overhauled, and that the whitewash and disinfected throughout in the most thorough manner, so as to preclude all possibility of any contagion.

During the evening about a dozen fresh tramps who had heard of the day's sensation, wandered around and sought shelter at the Home. They were provided with quarters in a part of the building where there was no danger, and were as comfortable and content with their lot, as though the specter of disease had never crossed their vision.

The managers of the Home believe that, when their work has been completed, there will be no more danger of the disease there than there would be in any home in the city. It is to be hoped that such will be the case, as the Home is one of the fixed institutions of Pittsburgh that is doing a noble charitable work, and if operations were stopped there, at this time, it would become a serious matter to provide elsewhere for the unfortunate destitute, who from time to time find such an institution a welcome haven.

NEW BRIGHTON.

A Pastor's Farewell—An Occasion of More than Ordinary Interest.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa, Dec. 28, 1874.

A Pastor's Farewell.

Yesterday was a Sabbath of more than ordinary interest to the people of New Brighton. The chief topic was the farewell sermon of Rev. B. C. Critchlow, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. For thirty-four successive years he has been their faithful and devoted shepherd. During that long period he has never, or seldom at least, taken a brief respite from his arduous work. In that time also a large church has been built, which for substantial worth and artistic finish is rarely found outside of our largest cities. As evidence of their regard for Mr. Critchlow, the pastors of the several churches adjourned their morning service, and they were present and seated with him in the pulpit. And the various congregations and citizens generally were given every available spot of the spacious auditorium. And Mr. Critchlow referred to these facts at the close of his services with very deep emotion, and were it not for the crowd upon your columns, we would furnish at least an abstract of the proceedings. A few of the barest items must then suffice.

As a voluntary, the choir gracefully rendered that pathetic anthem beginning "Behold, what manner of love," &c. After which the retiring pastor read with emotion, difficult to be suppressed, the hymn commencing "Jesus, lover of my soul," &c. The Scripture lesson was the fortieth chapter of Isaiah, opening with "Hear ye, hearing words "Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people." A fervent and comprehensive prayer then followed. The hymn, the first line of which is, "Our souls by love together knit," was then sung. The text was Acts 20, 32, "And now, brethren, I commend you to God and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified."

The discourse, excepting its valuable historical reminiscence, was, as we learn, very like his usual pulpit efforts, strictly evangelical and eminently practical. During its delivery he was obliged to often pause to repress his emotion, which he fought down. The vast audience at times were moved to tears. The discourse ended, he announced the hymn beginning,

"Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love."

The singing of this hymn, with its plaintive tune, had almost the solemnity of a funeral dirge. When benediction was announced, the congregation seemed reluctant to disperse, and many came forward without respect to denomination to bid him good-bye and to wish him well. The breaking up of church and associations which have been maturing for over a third of a century is no ordinary event. These long pastorates are now becoming the exception. But in this instance, as stated by Mr. Critchlow, it was thought to be mutually advantageous that a separation should take place.

In the afternoon, by invitation of the pastor, Rev. E. M. Wood, he addressed the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School. It was a most excellent address, in which he urged the young to adopt the Christian life. He was followed in the same strain by his brother, Major Critchlow, of Beaver Valley *News*, who added some very interesting family incidents, with which he and his brother had been connected.

Thus ended Rev. Mr. Critchlow's last Sabbath in New Brighton as pastor of the Presbyterian Church. We learn that he has received a call from, and expects to take immediate charge of a congregation in Greenville, Pa, but will not remove before spring. He is in full health and vigor, and will no doubt render excellent service for at least fifteen or twenty years. He is in full sympathy and cordial agreement with the views of the defenders of the faith, and a Christian gentleman without just reproach, he will be a great loss to this community and a valuable accession to any other.

SILVAN.

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.

[Special Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREENSBORO, PA., December 28.

River about 11 inches and rising very fast. There are prospects of a big river. Weather rainy.

OIL CITY, PA., December 28.

River 22 inches and rising. Light rains all day. Weather warm.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 28.

River rising fast, with 11 feet. Raining. Thermometer 54 at 6 P. M.

RICE'S LANDING, PA., December 28.

River rising 3 inches per hour, with 12 feet in the channel at 5:30 P. M. Raining. Thermometer 55.

PARKERS, PA., December 28.

River 20 inches and rising fast at 6 P. M.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—River 17 feet and rising. Rain all day. Arrived—Laura Davis, Pittsburgh. Departed—Nashville, Tennessee River; Laura Davis, Nashville.

CANNELTON, December 28.—Heavy rain from 4 A. M., till noon; light rain up to dark, with prospects of more; mercury 54 to 66. River risen 8-16 feet; 13 8-16 feet on the gauge. The small streams are pouring out. Up—Andy Baum, 1 A. M.; Red Cloud, 2; George Roberts, 8; Nick Longworth, 2 P. M.; Sandy and Bowling Green, 4. Down—Morning Star, 7 A. M.; Idlewild, 5 P. M. Business light. The rain interferes with shipments.

CAIRO, December 28.—Arrived—Dorsey, Vicksburg, noon; Arlington, Memphis, 3 P. M.; Capitol City, St. Louis, 7. Departed—Turner, Memphis, 4 P. M.; Kittie Hagler, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, 4. The Arlington run through herself with her larboard engine. She is running on one wheel. River 12 feet 9 inches and rising. Raining. Weather warm.

LOUISVILLE, December 28.—River on a stand, with 5 feet 9 inches in the canal, and 8 feet 2 inches in Indian chute. Arrived—Andy Baum, Memphis; Exporter, New Orleans; Brilliant and tow, Ironton. Departed—Exporter and Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Thompson Dean, New Orleans. Raining all day.

NASHVILLE, December 28.—River still rising; 14 feet 8 inches on shoals. Raining and weather very warm. Arrived—Burkesville, Paducah; B. H. Cole, Fort Isabel. Departed—Burkesville, Paducah.

MEMPHIS, December 28.—The river rose 11 inches. Arrived—Minnesota, Cincinnati; Ella, White River. Departed—Belle Peck, last night, Vicksburg; St. Joseph, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—Arrived—Hickory, Tennessee River. Departed—Ste. Genevieve, Memphis. River rising slowly. Weather cloudy and wet; heavy rain fell last night both here and along the upper streams.

LITTLE ROCK, December 28.—There were heavy rains throughout the day. River rising; 5 feet 9 inches. Arrived—Kittie Higler, Cincinnati; Clarksville, Red River.

VICKSBURG, December 28.—Down—Fannie Tatum and Osceola. No boats up. Arrived—Natchez and Belle Memphis. Weather clear and pleasant. River stationary.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28.—Arrived—Garret and Barges, Keeling. Departed—Paragon, St. Louis. Weather cloudy and warm.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28.—Cotton; demand fair, but movements restricted by high pretentions of factors and a poor assortment; sales of 7,750 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 12⅝@13⅜c; low middling to strict low middling 13⅝@14¼c; middling to strict middling 14⅞@15⅝c; good middling to middling fair 14⅞@15⅝c; receipts for two days 11,588 bales; exports to continent 2,966 bales; stock 240,634 bales.

MOBILE, December 28.—Cotton firm; middlings 14c; net receipts 4,174 bales; exports coastwise 847 bales; sales 4,000 bales; stock 76,362 bales.

SAVANNAH, December 29.—Cotton firm; held as follows: middlings 14c; low middlings 13¾c; good ordinary 12¾c; net receipts 3,683 bales; exports to Great Britain 348 bales; coastwise 1,885 bales; sales 1,671 bales; stock 103,807 bales.

CHARLESTON, December 28.—Cotton firm for good quality; middlings 14c; low middlings 13⅞@13¾c; good ordinary 12¾@13c; net receipts 3,983 bales; exports coastwise 818 bales; sales 1,500 bales; stock 98,000 bales.

GALVESTON, December 28.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middlings 14¼c; low middlings 13½c; good ordinary 12c; net receipts 3,624 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,686 bales; coastwise 686 bales; sales 2,074 bales; stock 85,464 bales.

ELECTIONS.

MARKET BANK,
LATE WEEKLY SAVINGS BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 26, 1874.

☞ **ELECTION**—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held MONDAY, January 11th, 1875, between the hours of **10** A. M. and **12** M., at their new banking room, No. **6** Diamond, at which time and place will be presented, for consideration and adoption by the Stockholders, the change of name from Weekly Savings Bank to that of Market Bank. de29:k85

OFFICE OF THE BOATMAN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 92 Fourth avenue,
PITTSBURGH, December 29, 1874.

☞ **AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN** Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 92 Fourth avenue, on MONDAY, January 11th, between the hours of **11** A. M. and **2** P. M.

EARL S. GARDNER,
de29:k88 Secretary.

☞ **IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.**—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, No. **10**, Sixth street, on MONDAY, January 11th, 1875, between the hours of **10** A. M. and **3** P. M.

JACOB RUSH,
de29:k84 Secretary.

☞ **HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.**—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, TUESDAY, January 5th, from 2 to 3 P. M.

JOHN MURPHY,
de28:k78 Cashier.

☞ **ELECTION NOTICE.**—THE stockholders of the MASONIC FUND SOCIETY will meet at the Hall, Fifth avenue, on MONDAY EVENING, December 28th, 1874, to elect Trustees, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock.

A. M. CUNNINGHAM,
de28:k80 Secretary.

ALLEGHENY REAL ESTATE BANK,
ALLEGHENY, December 24, 1874.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR** nine Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. **140** Federal street, on MONDAY, January 4th, **1875**, between the hours of **12** M. and **3** o'clock P. M.

W. A. CLEMENS,
de25:k76 Cashier.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 19, 1874.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR** nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1875, between the hours of **10** A. M. and **2** P. M.

J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.
de19:k60

BANK OF INDUSTRY,
PITTSBURGH, December 15, 1874.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DI**rectors for this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 5, 1875, between the hours of **10** A. M. and **2** P. M.

M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.
de15:k53

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1874.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR** nine Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1875, between the hours of **11** A. M. and **2** P. M.

W. SPEAR SCHMEYER, Cashier.
de15:k44

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12, 1874.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR** thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1875, between the hours of **1** and **3** P. M.

GEO. R. DUNCAN,
de14:k40 Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1874.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR** Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. **61** Fourth avenue on TUESDAY, the 12th of January **12**, between the hours of **11** A. M. and **2** P. M.

W. A. SHAW, Cashier.
de14:k41

TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12, 1874.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR** Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 12th, from **11**

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾.

THE Pacific Mail investigation was continued yesterday, but no evidence of importance was elicited.

PINCHBECK announces that he is willing to be bought off. Price,—the honor of the name of United States Senator for one hour, and $13,000 in cash. We do not presume the price will be paid.

THE colored men South are said to be rapidly engaging their time to the planters for next year's work. This, if true, promises an active planting season at the South, an event of far more importance than are their perpetual political squabbles.

BISMARCK waxes more bitter, continually, in his war upon the Jesuits. He now declares that the dispatch that the Emperor William insulted Benedetti, was sent to France by the Ultramontanes, who thus precipitated the war by a false report. A candid Statesman—that Bismarck.

THE Pacific Hotel, Chicago, probably the finest in the entire country, was sold out, Saturday, under the foreclosure of a mortgage. It has been really successful from the start, but the financial troubles of David A. Gage are what involved it. It cost over a million of dollars, and sold for $125,000.

THERE is much sound philosophy in the course pursued by the workmen in the Troy Bessemer steel works. They accepted a temporary reduction of twenty per cent. in wages that the managers might be enabled to compete for a market. This was successfully done, and with the increase of orders prices advanced, until the rate of wages were advanced five per cent. beyond the rate paid ordinarily. The plan of the Troy workmen was in every sense wise.

AS WAS to be anticipated, the report of the New Orleans Returning Board, only excites angry demonstrations from the Democracy. Yet there is the clearest evidence that the action of the Board is, in the main, right. For example, the five amendments to the Constitution of the State, proposed by the Kellogg legislature, were ratified even if all the excluded parishes were admitted, and their returns accepted just as made. This shows that the entire drift of public sentiment was not against the Kellogg government. The several, if not all of the parishes thrown out were the centres of outrage and intimidation, is entirely undeniable. So the weight of probability is on the side of the Returning Board.

LONG AND elaborate articles are being published just now, to prove that the true prosperity of a country is promoted by having the balance of trade against her. England is used as an example to illustrate the subject,—but the date is put just at the time when she had recovered from her depression, and had loaned largely. Thus her interest accumulations are cited with the balance of trade which is said to be against her. If the theory is true that the essential condition of prosperity is to have the balance of trade against us, this country ought certainly to have been on the high road to prosperity during the past fifteen years. Yet, the very parties that argue for the balance of trade to be against us, decry our lack of prosperity during the period named. Still further, this balance of trade is what is left after we have bought and sold. To say that to buy more than we sell is the true road to wealth is absurd. We must pay for what we buy. How, then, this seeming case of England? Simply that she exports manufactured articles, at low figures, and imports at full values the raw material. Chiefly, however, the fact is, England has a credit for loans made, and interest often comes in in the form of produce, for which there is no corresponding export, the cost having been paid by interest due her in the country from which the goods came. But to say that to buy more than we sell is the true method of getting rich will not answer for a producing,—only a lending country.

DEATH OF GERRIT SMITH.

One of the original anti-slavery champions, whose name and services in that cause are as highly respected as any, passed to his rest Monday. We refer to Gerret Smith, whose pure character and long continued services are well known. He had come down to New York to spend the holidays, and enjoyed the Christmas festival unusually well. Even the night previous to his death was spent in unusually refreshing slumber, he thought; yet while dressing he fell, stricken with apoplexy or paralysis, and a little past meridian died.

His life, while comparatively uneventful, was yet remarkable in the large and quiet influence exerted in behalf of the colored race. He was born to wealth, and lived in the care and enjoyment of the large estates bequeathed him by his father. Born in 1797, he graduated in 1818 from Hamilton College, New York. In 1853 he was admitted to the bar, practised a little, having several important cases. His relation to the anti-slavery cause dates back to 1825, when he joined the American Colonization Society. Later, he joined the American Anti-Slavery Society, of which he was a liberal and active member. He was not, however, a man of narrow views. He entertained ideas of the impropriety of the few holding large landed estates, believing that it tended toward the creation of an aristocracy, and illustrated his views by giving away two million acres of land, to institutions of learning, and to poor whites and blacks. He was equally liberal with his purse in purchasing homes for the poor, and particularly in securing the emancipation of the enslaved. In 1852 he was elected to Congress, and was an active, useful member of that body. In 1872 he attended the Republican National Convention, and endorsed the re-nomination of President Grant in an earnest speech. He was earnestly favorable to the prosecution of the war for the Union, and has been a staunch Republican in all succeeding years. He issued several works, containing his speeches in Congress, and his religious views. He was a pure, kindly man, of great usefulness to his race. His last benefaction that we remember to have seen noticed was a gift of $1,000 to the sufferers in the Northwest.

REMONSTRANCE ANSWERED.

A New Orleans correspondent writes us wrathily, because of certain statements that have appeared in our columns, to the effect that the course of the High School boys, in that city, in driving out the colored girls, illustrated the character of their home instruction. If he had been careful to read closely what we said, he would have spared himself the labor of writing. Not only does he not deny what we said, but justifies the course of the boys, which is equivalent to admitting the correctness of all we said, so far as matter of fact and inference went. Whether it is justifiable,—the persecution of the blacks,—is another question. Our correspondent seems to think it is; we do not. It is not a question of social equality, as he suggests, but of law. We do not claim that the white children shall associate with the blacks, even if they happen to attend the same schools; nor do we even assume that the children of the two races shall be compelled to attend the same schools. We do insist, however, that the blacks shall have equal educational advantages with the whites. Whether this shall be by means of separate schools or not, is a matter of choice. The Indiana decision, referred to by our correspondent, is not final. The case of Illinois, involving the fifteenth amendment, available for the use of all citizens, black as well as white. All our correspondent says of carpet-baggers and negroes indicates feeling but not judgment. Let us suggest that in our opinion, however distasteful it may be, it is entirely to the interest of Southern whites to cease their opposition to the education of the colored people, and aid to have them fully fitted for the duties of citizenship. It must come to this sooner or later. An ignorant element is always a detriment to the prosperity of the State. Yet this education of the colored race is what Southerners object to. Their argument is, that they do not wish their children to associate with colored children, and so propose to shut them out of the white schools. They then claim that they are not able to support two sets of schools. The point is, they do not desire to educate the colored children at all. The people at the South should not forget the fact, that by the long education of slavery they made the blacks in large measure what they are. It was slavery that brought them here. The war freed them, and this nation purposes that they shall now be educated up to a fitness for the citizenship that has been conferred upon them. The old planter element at the South resists, but there is nothing left but to lift up the colored people to the proper standard of intelligence,—and it will be done.

SCHOOL FINANCES.

We gave an article, a few days since, on that phase of the new school law which refers to the centralization of power. We now proceed to consider the financial administration, provided in the bill prepared, for the schools of the State. In order to fairness, we will admit at once that the principal features of this administration are just as they have been under the existing law; but our attention not having been specially attracted to the subject, we have not before given it the consideration its importance demands. That there will be increased expenses, and even an increase in the ratio of expense, we are fully convinced. For example, the Treasurers of school funds, who are not now paid, but derive whatever compensation they get from the use of the funds, are to be paid not more than two per cent. on all the moneys that pass through their hands, provided no one shall receive more than $2,500 annually. Each city, borough and township is to be made a District, and a treasurer will be appointed for each district. The outlay, last year, for school purposes, was $8,000,000, and will be more this year. After making due allowance for the cities, we judge these per centages will aggregate at least $130,000. This is all new, as an element of expense.

Then we have the Superintendent of Public Instruction, five Deputies (fifth wheels to the wagon) a Medical Inspector, who will cost $25,000 more. Clerks and other employes will add to this, at least $6,000. Then there are Institutes, Normal Schools, Technical Schools, Printing, Engraving, and Architectural Drawing and the like, which, in our judgment will bring the aggregate up to $400,000. An expert in the subject of education puts the amount at $340,000,—or thirty-four per cent. of the $1,000,000 that will be expended, before the balance of the appropriation reaches our Public Schools. This is a stupendous showing. We do not hesitate for a single moment, to declare that it involves unnecessary outlays, and a larger per centage by far than should occur. The fact that the new enterprise starts out in this way is in itself an important one. But back of it are others, and more noticeable and startling considerations.

One is, that the expenditures are entirely under the control of the State Superintendent. He handles the entire $1,000,000 appropriated by the State, in the sense that he draws upon it, and, with his warrants, pays whomsoever he will. Whether his warrants are to be accompanied by vouchers, we are unable to say, but infer not, from the reading of the bill. In many ways this loose, irresponsible system might be checked. His deputies, for example, have no duties assigned them in the bill, nor are they, apparently, independent of their superior in any sense. He has full control, both as to appointment and duties. But were their duties defined, and were a system of inspection of accounts established, we think it would be better. Or the warrants, with vouchers, might pass through the Auditor General's Department and there be inspected, and the voucher kept. What we seek is a division of power and responsibility. Strictly speaking, the financial department of the schools ought to be entirely severed from the administrative. The management, in all particulars of building, studies, text-books, and the direction and inspiration of teachers, is enough for any one man, and there is no congruity between what is properly an intellectual and fiduciary trust. They should not be conjoined. The Superintendent, be he ever so honest, must neglect one or the other. The danger is that looseness, and misuse of money may develop. One million dollars is a large sum to entrust to a man largely burdened with other cares, if he performs his duty.

The printing of this department, under this bill, is something enormous. This is disposed of by the State Superintendent. We do not know that, under the general law of the State, he has option as to where this shall be done, or the price to be paid. Nor do we certainly know whether the money to defray this item of expense comes out of the school fund, or from the Treasury generally. We suppose the printing of the several departments, while paid from the Treasury, is charged to the particular department that ordered it. And after carefully considering the amount provided in the new bill, we cannot imagine how the outlays from that fund can be less than $400,000 a year. We mention it, however, only for what it may be worth.

As a final remark on this phase of the subject, we notice the apparent care with which provision is made that the million of dollars appropriated shall only be paid at the end of the year. As it is appropriated, we presume it to be carried to the credit of the school fund at the beginning of the year, and therefore does not necessarily appear in the current statements of account during the year. In point of fact, as we have ascertained by careful inquiries, the applications, because of informalities, are usually delayed beyond the year. That this can be done is palpable from the reading of the bill itself. There are many crooks and turns,—ingenious checks on school boards, that not merely prevent their getting money unless entitled to it, but afford ample chance for delay. It is really surprising that school boards should be held so tightly, and the State Superintendent left so loose. Thus, if the School appropriation is promptly placed to the credit of that account at the beginning of the year, and the money is at hand to do it, there are $1,000,000 lying idle one round year, for the benefit of somebody. This sum, judiciously managed, ought to yield from $50,000 to $75,000. We are not prepared to charge that this is done; but if it were the purpose to do it, the several clauses of the school law that bear on this subject, would be drawn exactly as they are. This financial Denmark looks exceedingly rotten.

We insist that all that is good in this bill can be reached by a law so drafted as that there will be no loopholes for the misuse of money. As it stands, we never saw anything better adapted to promote the purposes of men that might desire to make gain out of the State moneys. The first and most important place for care is where the money is aggregated. It is well enough to bring pressure to bear on local boards to properly report to the State Superintendent,—but to make this the chief object of the monetary part of the bill is so manifestly unjust, that it is easy to see where a motive can be developed for using technicalities to delay payment at times. We insist, if this is an honest bill, its financial department should be so rectified as to show it.

PERSONAL.

IRWIN, the Pacific Mail man, is a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin.

MR. COLFAX says that Mr. Lincoln cracked jokes to conceal traces of sadness and anxiety.

AN undivided third of the real estate of Oakes Ames, consisting of marsh lands and flats, has been sold for $60,000.

WHEN the blades of Toledo said something about bigamy to the Rev. J. A. Hudkins, he suddenly disappeared with a young wife.

BARON BARNWELL, in a recent case before him in an English court, "complained of the practice of attributing crimes to mania."

The "convalescent" dress of the Duchess of Edinburgh is of gray velvet trimmed with white lace and opening over a blue satin skirt.

THE Hon. B. F. Allen, of Chicago, offers to cancel the debt of the Central Presbyterian Church of Des Moines, equal to about $60,000, for $10,000.

THOSE bald-headed old doctors who hugged "Katie King" when they thought she was a spirit, are horrified to find it was a plump little widow, of the earth, earthy.

SLY woman, that Mrs. Holmes. She says she will yet materialize "Katie King," and that her enemies may fire a pistol at the spirit. She probably wants to see her enemies hanged.

THIS is the sort of notice that an Oregon lecturer gets from his village newspaper: "Colonel Jo. Meek has shouldered his jaw-bone, and will tell the people more than they ever dreamt of about mining."

SEVERAL American couples in Paris, who were anxiously waiting to be married, were greatly disappointed by Secretary Fish's decision that marriage at United States Legations are not valid, the Legation not being considered American soil for such purposes.

THE sister of the late Senator Sumner has directed that a cane presented by President Lincoln to Mr. Sumner shall be given to Major Ben. Perley Poore. The cane has an ivory head representing the American eagle defending the flag against the serpent secession.

JONATHAN CUSHING, of Bridgewater, Mass., who is now 88 years old, boasts of having ridden to school in 1802 with Rebecca Jacobs, who afterward became the wife of Sheriff Sumner and the mother of Charles Sumner. Miss Jacobs drove and he sat behind her on the saddle.

THE grave of Ezra Cornell, at Ithica, New York, will scarcely be found twenty-five years from now, from the bramble and weeds that will be thriving upon it. This fact is clearly indicated by the dispatch, which says that "a movement is already on foot to erect a monument over his grave."

"POOR OLD CRAZY Gerrit Smith," as the *Dispatch* calls him, says that if the Republicans do not pass the Civil Rights bill, "Hell will break loose all over the land." From the large number of crazy Democrats now running at large, we are inclined to think that there is a plank off that enclosure already.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

MRS. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT, the accomplished wife of General Fremont and a daughter of Thomas Benton, has begun a series of sketches of distinguished persons she has known, for the New York *Ledger*. Her list of notables thus far includes Chief Justices Marshall, Taney and Chase; Presidents Pierce and Van Buren; Charles Sumner and others, all of whom she gossips about with grace and humor.

A NEW YORK letter says a circumstance that occurred just previous to Mr. James Gordon Bennett's departure to Europe illustrates both his tastes and his generosity. On an occasion, and under circumstances which predisposed him to be sanguine as to results, he made a bet on a pigeon match of $30,000. So much was said about it, and feeling ran up so high in sporting circles, he must turn the corner of his card and which corner, if the person he called upon was not at home. *Figaro* quotes the authorities to the effect that if the card is left as a formality and without the intention to make a visit, it must be left flat. But if there is an intention to make a visit and the person called upon is not at home, the whole right end of the card must be turned down in a large fold, so that the fold will bend to the underside of the card.

IN the cities of Italy there is a belief that Pius IX is a *jettatore*, or caster of an evil eye. His various blessings seem in reality to partake of the "jettatura," for it is remarkable that most of the personages blessed by him have gone away. He blessed the former sovereigns of the peninsula, but the blessing did not keep them on their thrones. His blessings on Napoleon III and Eugenie didn't keep them from disaster. He blessed the Austrian arms in 1859, and Lamoriciere in 1860; both were defeated. He blessed Maximilian, and he blessed Jeff. Davis. He blessed the gates of Rome in 1870, and the Italian troops entered on the next morning. Only a few months ago a French couple visited Italy expressly to get his blessing, and afterward on returning from Rome, they had the misfortune to fall in with a railway collision which lamed them for life.

Condition of the Australian Colonies.

Judging from the very full statistics relative to the condition of the Australian colonies, published by the Melbourne *Argus*, it would appear that the Antipodes are in a flourishing and prosperous state. The gross population of Australia and New Zealand now numbers over 2,000,000, an increase of a little over seven per cent. Last year, only £5,626,881, or £2 12s 7d per head is raised by taxation. The colonists are apparently not particularly careful to keep out of debt, the total indebtedness reaching £44,272,000, or £20 14s 6d per head. This sum is a little in excess of a year's imports or exports, the former reaching a total of £43,979,357, and the latter £29,228,928. This gives an aggregate trade equal to the very respectable sum of £39 10s per head of the population. New Zealand is as yet unblessed with either railways or telegraphs, but the Australian colonies have now 1,264 miles of railway and 18,48 miles of telegraph open, and 1,505 miles of railway and 2,000 miles of telegraph in course of construction. Farming is, of course, the principal branch of industry, and the flocks and herds are very large. A stock of 55,500,000 sheep, 5,000,000 cattle, 819,000 horses, and 754,000 pigs represent the possessions of graziers, and 811,000 acres of land are under cultivation.

Curious Habits of Indians.

Among the curious habits of the Indians referred to by Mr. Bancroft in his great work upon the native races of America, we find some singular facts connected with childbirth. In most cases the mother remained alone, or if attended by an old woman, the latter confined her attention to singing or calling the baby from afar. Sometimes they pressed the infant flat, so as to squeeze out whatever filled its little stomach. It was then plastered outside with yellow paint, and its head and face stuffed with abominable mixtures. Tattooing, lip-piercing, head-flattening began at once. The Indian mother nursed her infant for one or two years, but infanticide was common in the case of female children. But the most curious custom was that observed by the lord of creation. This gentleman feeling it imminent upon him to suffer also, if not labor, took to his bed, directing all the attention of the nurses toward himself. He simulated the pains of labor with grunts and groans, while the mother performed her household work as usual. "Just," says the coming woman, "like a man all over."

Real and Apparent Death.

People who fear that they may possibly be buried alive will be glad to know that Dr. Douchut, one of the leading physicians of Paris, has obtained a prize from the French Academy of Medicine for his discovery of a method by which to distinguish real from apparent death. The discovery is thus explained in one of the medical bulletins: When the temperature falls to twenty degrees above zero Centigrade, or sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit, death is certain. Now Dr. Douchut has devised a thermometer-like instrument, which he calls a necrometer, so graduated that if when placed under the armpit of a person supposed to be dead it marks zero, then life has indeed departed beyond any possibility of mistake. Of the merits of this ingenious device, so far as any experiments or performances are concerned, no account is given.

Rapid Transit of the Dead.

The dead are to be furnished with "rapid transit" in Vienna by means of a pneumatic subterraneous railroad, with terminal extending from the cellars of centrally-located chapels in the city to the cemeteries. After the funeral services in the chapel the coffin will be placed lengthwise on a small platform-car moving on rails, and then shot off through the tunnel to the cemetery at the rate of 40 miles or so an hour, where the undertaker will receive it. Then the mourners will disperse from the chapel and the funeral will be over.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IN some of the new styles there is no change. Poor relatives are cut the same as last year.

THE best preparation to keep a lady's hand "Free from chaps" is a report that she has no money.

ROCKLAND, ME., reports "a good deal of activity in boots and shoes," with additional manufacturing enterprises on foot.

THE Northwestern University of Illinois is in a ferment because the faculty forbid female students to join the secret societies.

A SHREWD thief in Milwaukee recently succeeded in retaining for his defence a lawyer for the theft of whose coat he was under arrest.

A PETITION is in circulation among soldiers of the late war, praying for aid from Congress to enable them to attend the Centennial free of expense.

TWO brick blocks and a small wooden building on Main street, in Southbridge, Mass., were burned on Sunday last. Loss, $45,000; mostly insured.

A HANOVER (N. H.) man is largely engaged in trapping skunks. Last year he sent 90 skins to Boston, the year before, 1,500, and this year he expects to send 2,000.

THE negroes of Alabama are rapidly contracting with the planters for the next year's works. There is less talk of going West, and a better feeling prevails than for years past.

REV. MR. GLENDENNING, of Jersey City, who entered an appeal from the decision of the Mary Pomeroy case, has addressed a letter to his congregation, saying he will not preach until his case is disposed of by the Synod.

A ST. PETERSBURG man has just married a Cincinnati girl. He saw her picture in an album in his own city and fell in love with it. A correspondence and an exchange of photographs followed. Last year, she went over to see him, and now he has taken her away to Russia.

THE rate of taxation in New York city has increased from 2½ per cent. in 1873 to 2 80-100 per cent. in 1874, and 3 per cent. for 1875; but this apparent enormous tax is only made upon a valuation in many cases of not more than one-fifth and scarcely ever exceeding one-third.

THE will of Samuel Small Stevens, of Baltimore, recently deceased, has been admitted to probate. He bequeaths forty thousand dollars to the theological department of the University of Boston, and ten thousand dollars to various asylums and benevolent institutions in Baltimore.

RECENTLY the local paper at Grass Valley said: "The prettiest girl in Grass Valley doesn't carry herself straight enough when promenading." For a week after all the Grass Valley girls stalked about like so many ramrods, and every girl said: "That horrid paper! Ma, don't I walk straight?"

ONE of the dressmaker's children had scarlet fever, and when she sent home the dress she was mending, two children in the family of the owner of the dress were taken sick and both died; and that is one of the thousand ways in which scarlet fever, measles, small-pox, &c., are constantly kept going.

AN Indiana farmer, needing a package of screws, writes to his merchant in town: "Dear Sure-pleze cend by the Barow 1 (Won) paxig of Skroughs, mejoum size, all Sow a Scheep Skrough dryver, an obleege," etc. As the chief engineer of a spelling school, that farmer would be heard from.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

GIRLS should be warned of the danger they run in marrying railroad brakemen. An enthusiastic member of that fraternity, on being awakened the other night from a dream of an impending crash by a train, found himself sitting up in bed, holding his wife by the ears, and nearly twisted her head off in his frantic efforts to "down brakes."

A MAN was seen coming out of a Texas newspaper office with one eye gouged out, his nose spread all over his face like a piece of raw beef, and one of his ears chawed off. To a policeman who interviewed him he replied: "I didn't like an article that appeared in the paper last week, and I went in to see the man who writ it. He war there, stranger."

SOME time between Saturday night and Monday morning the jewelry store of George W. Young & Co., in Boston, was robbed of goods, watches, diamonds and other articles valued at upward of $12,000. Two safes were broken open, and all of the more valuable articles carefully selected, and the remainder of the stock strewn about the place.

A FIRE at Batesville, Indiana, on Sunday, destroyed the furniture factory of H. Schroder & Co. The loss is estimated at over $100,000. Several adjacent dwellings were also destroyed; loss $25,000. There was no insurance on the factory; about $3,000 insurance on dwellings. Nearly all the people of the town depended on the factory for a living, and its destruction will cause great suffering.

A NORTH CAROLINA exchange says that one day last week, at Durham, in that State, Rev. J. D. Hufman, pastor of the Baptist Church in that place, and editor of the *Biblical Recorder* at Raleigh, shot and killed two negroes with a rifle. Mr. Huffman heard some one at his hog pen, and repaired thither with his gun. He fired on him, when, to his astonishment, he had killed both. The North Carolina papers speak of it as a simple occurrence.

THE *Saratogian* learns that two-thirds of the colleges in the Rowing Association are in favor of New London as the place for the next regatta. The Springfield *Union* thinks this is almost too good to be true, but believes if the boys have any regard for public opinion in New England they will keep away from John Morrissey; and then John will have so much wire-pulling to attend to about that position as Sergeant-at-Arms that he really couldn't give the regatta the attention it deserves.

COUNSELOR LAWRENCE, of San Francisco, is so near-sighted that with glasses on he cannot see anything until it comes within three or four feet, and without them he can see nothing far or near. While walking to his office he was startled by the muzzle of a pistol obtruding within the limited space of his vision, and he dodged so suddenly as to throw off his spectacles. Left thus sightless, with the dreaded probability that a bullet was about to enter him, Mr. Lawrence plunged around in a wild endeavor to grab the assailant. He caught the skirts of a woman, and held her so fast that the pistol was discharged harmlessly in the air. She proved to be the defendant in a case that he had prosecuted, and she had intended to kill him.

FOREIGN NOTES.

IN England two postmen, who were bitten while delivering letters at houses where dogs were kept, have recovered damages from the owners.

CANNIBALISM prevails in a mild form in France. No less than 1,565 mules and asses were devoured during the past three months in the City of Paris.

AT Agram, in Croatia, the newspaper *Obzor* has adopted the practice of adding to each announcement of a death the name of the medical practitioner who attended the deceased.

DORE was paid sixty guineas each for the drawings made as illustrations of Tennyson's "Idyls," or 1,080 guineas for the whole. Recently the original drawings were all sold at auction and brought £194.

How can this be afforded, even by the most well-to-do nation? It is shown in returns which have just been published that the German imports for the last twelve months exceed the exports by 500,000,000 thalers. In the previous year the excess of imports amounted only to 40,000,000 thalers.

THE captains of a large number of steamships and sailing vessels at Havre have sent a protest to the Minister of Marine at Paris, protesting against the command of the French transatlantic steamers being given to the naval officers and precluding thereby the officers of the Transatlantic Company attaining the position as commander.

PRUSSIA has clearly obtained a port on the northern coast of Africa, but apparently not, as hitherto reported, by treaty with Morocco. The *Echo of Oran*, an Algerian journal, reports that the German foothold is not on the mainland, but on the Zafarine islands. These, though on the Morocco coast, are Spanish possessions, so that Prussia did, after all, as we argued some months since, trade with Spain for a port.

THEY have some curious customs in North Wales. Among others it is usual for the rector's agent to give the farmers and other tithe-payers an order for beer when they pay their dues. A crown gets a half pint, £10 entitled the payer to three quarts at the rector's expense. The holder of the ticket may drink his ecclesiastical beer as he thinks fit, either at a draught, or by installments. The question comes to be, if he gets drunk, will it be counted to him for righteousness?

A SINGULAR outrage is reported from Ireland. A party of young men waylaid a young widow, who, with her father and mother were returning home on a cart, near Tullamore, Kings county. They threatened to take the young woman's life, unless she would consent to marry Grennan, one of the assailants. Fortunately assistance was at hand, and, on an alarm being raised, five of the gang, including Grennan, were arrested. They have all been committed for trial.

SOMEBODY disposed to be in time writes to *Figaro* to know whether in making New Year visits, he must turn the corner of his card and which corner, if the person he calls upon is not at home. *Figaro* quotes the authorities to the effect that if the card is left as a formality and without the intention to make a visit, it must be left flat. But if there is an intention to make a visit and the person called upon is not at home, the whole right end of the card must be turned down in a large fold, so that the fold will bend to the underside of the card.

IN the cities of Italy there is a belief that Pius IX is a *jettatore*, or caster of an evil eye. His various blessings seem in reality to partake of the "jettatura," for it is remarkable that most of the personages blessed by him have gone away. He blessed the former sovereigns of the peninsula, but the blessing did not keep them on their thrones. His blessings on Napoleon III and Eugenie didn't keep them from disaster. He blessed the Austrian arms in 1859, and Lamoriciere in 1860; both were defeated. He blessed Maximilian, and he blessed Jeff. Davis. He blessed the gates of Rome in 1870, and the Italian troops entered on the next morning. Only a few months ago a French couple visited Italy expressly to get his blessing, and afterward on returning from Rome, they had the misfortune to fall in with a railway collision which lamed them for life.

THE STAGE HUSBAND.

The Most Familiar Type, and What Becomes of Him.

(By Nym Crinkle.)

An actress, up to a certain point in her career, is influenced by the love of dresses. After that she takes to diamonds and husbands. It is a purely decorative instinct. Ordinarily the stage husband is part of her outfit. Celestine used to boast openly to Coralie that she had two seal-skin jackets and two husbands, and it was a proper subject of pride, for there was only one other beauty in Mr. Caruther's troupe who ever attained to this quality of possession. Clytie, innocent soul, believed that somehow husbands and tuberoses and bracelets were the perquisites of leading ladies, and were handed over the foot-lights by polite ushers. She really had a notion, that dear child, that the extra big bouquets were made to hide a French Count or an English Captain of the Guards.

The most familiar type of the stage husband is generally an ex-officer of the Guards. He wears a small coat and sports a fierce moustache. He comes over with Miss Montmorenci, collects her salary, "buzzes" about the lobbies, stands at the theatre entrance in the afternoons, postnrizes at the doorway in the evening, asks everybody to drink during the intermissions, keeps a business eye on the posters, objects to Miss Howard's name being in large type; is always oppressed with the responsibility of trunks. He is understood to be an appendage of Miss Montmorenci. He brings her to the theatre in the evening, and takes her away at midnight. He arranges her little dinners to which the press people are invited, and then he calls her "my dear," and she addresses him as "Charles," and there is a most satisfactory air of connubial intimacy pervading the scene. The most curious thing about this is that the husbands of the Montmorencis always disappear suddenly.

If the Montmorencis disappeared also, there would be nothing strange about it, for then we might easily understand that the actress had retired with her wardrobe and husband to private life. But she never retires. I do not see how the conclusion can be avoided—she sheds her husband. Where the elegant appendage goes to nobody ever knew. He simply disappears. He leaves a flavor of hearty contempt behind him in the drinking saloons and among the burly, double-listed fellows who furnished him coaches and blacked his boots. They have a ridiculous theory, characteristic of simple-minded men, that he hired his consulship to play the role of husband, and was paid a salary to stay in front of the house.

The Marquis of Lorne.

The London papers are mourning over the fate of the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, who has been incontinently snuffed out by too much matrimony. Before young Lorne had married a princess, he had the fairest chances of any young nobleman in England. Possessing the face of a poet, with the figure of Apollo, he was the eldest son of a duke whose lineage was as old as Noah's ark; he had written a book, was captain of volunteers, had made some promising speeches in public, and performed his duties as private secretary to his father, at the India Office, in a manner which won him praise from friend and foe. It was even prophesied that he would be in the ministry before many years were over. But in an evil hour the tempter came. A queen for a mother-in-law was too great an honor for the Highland duke. "My daughter, the princess," dazzled the eyes of that duke's wife. So it happened that the Queen of England had fixed her eyes upon the son of Macallumore, and the Princess Louise became Marchioness of Lorne. No sooner had the matrimonial gates closed upon the young peer than his troubles began. His royal brothers-in-law, with a string of illustrious, but poverty-stricken German "cook-lairds," considered it their duty to snub him upon every occasion. While the princess took her wonted place, her husband had to enter by the back door. Wherever he went, this poor young man, whose only fault was that he had married into a cold and ill-natured stock, was made to feel his insignificance. So he has retired within his shell, without hope of redemption, a young man stranded on the rocks of matrimonial ambition.

American Shipping.

American shipping is slowly but steadily recovering from the depression of its interests, caused, or at least aggravated, by the rebellion. The total tonnage of United States vessels is 4,809,652 tons, being an increase over 1873 of 104,626 tons. The canal boat tonnage, which amounts to 1,381,005 tons, is not included in these statistics. The tonnage of vessels built during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, was 432,736, which exceeded that of the preceding year by over 70,040, and is more than the tonnage built during any year since 1855. In the four months ending November 10, official numbers were awarded by the Bureau of Statistics to nearly 200 vessels, the carrying capacity of which amounted to 169,654 tons. Of these, 213 (nearly one-third,) were new seagoing vessels, varying from 100 to 5,000 tons burden, and having an aggregate tonnage of more than 120,000 tons.

Significant "Straws."

Here are two "straws" which serve to show how the Democrats are behaving themselves in a certain section of the country:

"Colonel Trumbull, on General Sheridan's staff during his infamous ride through the Valley, is dead and gone to the devil where he belongs."—*Selma (Ala.) Times.*

"The Democrat who goes on the bond of a negro-elected Radical is as much an enemy of the state as the basest Radical among them."—*Mobile Register.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

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On Monday, Dec 14,

WE WILL

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Ever offered to the Pittsburgh Public. We are determined to sell the entire stock before January 1. To this end we have reduced the prices as to defy competition. Many articles we are selling much below the cost of importation. Make a note of them:

Decorated Tea Sets, 44 pieces, - $9 15
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Vases, Statuary and Mantle Ornaments.

☞ All kinds of China Decorating done promptly to order.

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JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

FOR THE

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL STREET,

DESIRES TO SEND G REETING TO ALL HIS MANY CUSTOMERS,

Thanking them sincerely for their kind a nd very liberal patronage during the year now closing, that has (despite the general complaint of "dull times") produced the same steady and healthful increase of business year by year since it was first established; yet not only to continue the active but to add to the present facilities at our command will be acused and encouraged in the past, but also to largely increase the same. New Goods are now daily coming in. All departments of the House will be kept well supplied with all the popular Bargains to be found in this country.

Ladies' Dress Goods

New Black Alpacas at 25c.
New Black Alpacas at 37½c.
New Black Alpacas at 50c.
New Black Alpacas at 60 to 87½c.
The above good ares remarkable bargains.

From 12½c to 25c great variety of

Dress Goods,

VERY MUCH UNDER VALUE.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN

Black Cashmeres, all qualities.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Mourning Dress Goods.
Children's Dress Goods.
Sateens, Serges, Poplins, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW GOODS.

Ladies' and Children's Furs.
Ladies' Seal Skin Sacques.
Ladies' Jackets and Sacques, all kinds.
Paisley and Woolen Shawls.
Ladies' Made-up Suits, all materials.

A HANDSOME

Christmas Present,

A

TABLE SET!

Cloth and Napkins of

DOUBLE DAMASK,

Imported and for sale by

White, Orr & Co.,

35 Fifth Avenue.

DRESS GOODS!!

Ladies' Elegant Braided and Beaded Cashmere Costumes and Sacques at a Special Bargain.

Black Cashmeres, Black Mohairs and Alpacas at unusually Low Prices.

Dress Goods in all the New and Desirable Shades at very Low Prices, at

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Insures against all Kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.

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Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
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Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

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Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all banking correspondents.
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PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 29, 1874.

The stormy character of the day yesterday prevented the transaction of a large amount of regular business, but has given rise to expectations of a high river, which is a money producing event to our coal men. This, if it shall be a coal rise, will be the third we have had in quick succession. A large amount of coal has been taken down the river on the rises we have had, and there is not so large a quantity remaining as is generally accumulated. In general business and real estate transactions, but little is doing.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance yesterday was £200,000.

—The option of the Syndicate upon the remainder of the 5 per cent. loan expires in February next. The information received at the Treasury from the Syndicate is not of a sufficiently definite character to determine the certain course of the Syndicate with regard to that option, but it is generally believed by the Treasury officials that the Syndicate will choose to take the option. The reports for the last month, just received, show that the London money market during the month has been advrse to the operations of the Syndicate. The action of the German Government, in connection with this demonetization of its subsidiary currency, has also had unfavorable effect upon the regulation of our loan. One result of this process of demonetization has been that the German Government has thrown upon the English market the $15,000,000 of our new five per cents, which were purchased by that Government of the old syndicate. The bonds have been placed upon the market now for the purpose of assisting that German Treasury in the pending process of changing the character of the subsidiary currency of the Empire. The syndicate contractors, however, are confident that within a short time the German Government will make investments of a much larger amount in our new fives.

—The London *Times* of a recent date comments as follows on the report of the British Board of Trade for November:

"It shows results very similar to those of the past few months—a decline in values, accompanied by a fair increase in quantities. Taking the returns as a whole, the figures must be deemed satisfactory, the population generally obtaining articles of domestic consumption, with few exceptions, at lower prices, and manufacturers being enabled to supply themselves with raw material at such rates that, with the comparatively moderate wages now ruling, all that seems necessary is some slight stimulus to enable a good trade to be done in the course of the next few months."

—France's Government is steadily pushing its admirable measures for the resumption of specie payments. It will be noticed that there is no nonsense of "irredeemable bonds" about its plan. There has been an over-issue of 20-franc notes, which are consequently depreciated. The Government has set to work to coin them, and announces that much of the paper will be destroyed as soon as redeemed. The circulation of these notes has already been reduced from 670,000,000 to 560,000,000. The supply of 20-franc and 5-franc pieces is ample. The supply of gold now held in the vaults of the Bank of France against the resumption of specie payments is $260,000,000.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Money		3½
U. S. Sixes—1861—coupons	112	113½
5-20 1862	122	122
20—1864	114½	114½
" 1865 new.	114½	114½
" 1867	120¾	121
" 1868—coupons	121¾	121¾
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	115½	115¾
New 5 per cents.	113½	113¾
10-40's—coupons	113¼	113¾
RAILWAYS		
New York Central	101	101
Erie	27¾	27¾
I. C.	87¾	88
C. C. & I. C.	97	98
St. Paul	37	38¾
Do. Pref.		68½
Michigan Southern	80½	80¾
Do. Central	82¾	82¾
North Western Common	46¼	46½
Do. Pref	69¼	69¾
Rock Island	101¾	102
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾	88
Pacific Mail	29¾	29¾
Western Union Telegraph	79¾	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	31	31¼
Union Pacific	35	34¾
Toledo & Wabash	19¾	19¾
Harlem	127	127½
Adams Express	81½	82
American Express	67	67½
U. S. Express	83½	83½
W., Fargo & Co Express		39
Quicksilver	39¼	39¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	
Hannibal & St. Joseph	114	114
Panama	98	
Iron Mountain		

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna Central	92	92¾
" scrip	103¾	106
Reading	34¼	
United Cos. of N. J.	127	
Mill Creek	87	88
Lehigh Valley	43½	44
Central Transportation		55
Empire Do	92	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	74½	75
P. C. & St. L. 7's		

NEW YORK, December 28, 1874.

The customs receipts were $182,000, and the Treasury disbursements $2,111,000. The total payments by the Sub-Treasury on account of January interest to date amount to $3,934,000. Money 3@4; prime mercantile paper 5½@7. Sterling was quiet and firm at 485½@489 for sixty days, and 490@490¼ for sight. Gold opened at 112, and closed at 111¾, the two extremes of the day. The carrying rates were 2@3. The clearings aggregated $51,000,000. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Railroad bonds were firm. Government bonds were firm. Stocks opened steady, and advanced ¼@⅝. Wabash being exceptionally weak, declined from 23 to 21½, recovered on call to 21¾, and declined later to 20—all the balance of the list becoming unsettled and weak. After midday Wabash rallied to 21. Other active stocks improved ½@¾. During the last hour Wabash broke to 19¾, and the remainder of the list declined ½@1 per cent. The decline in Wabash was due to a report of a decrease in December earnings, and the general market was affected by rumors of the failure of a large dry goods house, not named. The sales aggregated 140,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Pacific Mail, 21,000 Western Union, 15,000 Northwest, 5,000 Erie, 34,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Ohios, 30,000 Wabash, and 9,000 Union Pacific.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122; 5-20's of '62, 114¾; do of '64, 114¾; do of 65, 114¾; do new, 120¾; do of '67, 121¾; do of '68, 121½; new 5s, 113¾; 10-40s, 114¾; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 97¾; Tennessee, old, 78; do new, 78; Virginia new, 57; do old, 56; North Carolina, old, 23; do new, 22½.

Stocks.—Canton, 55½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 79; Quicksilver, 33¾; Adams Express, 116¼; American Express, 62; United States Express, 62; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 83¾; Pacific Mail, 30¾; New York Central 101½; Erie, 28; 1,100 preferred, 44; Harlem, 127; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 82½; Northwestern common, 46¾; do preferred, 90¾; Illinois Central, 101¾; New Jersey Central, 107; St. Paul, 38½; do preferred, 87; Toledo & Wabash, 20; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 68; Sterling mortgage, 93; Quincy, 107¾; Lake Shore, 80¾; Panama, 98½; Illinois Central, 98½; Union Pacific, 34½; Central Pacific, 98½; Union, 92¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109.

LONDON, December 28—2 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance on day was £200,000. Consols, money 93@93⅛; account 93⅜@93½. American securities: U. S. 6's of 1862, 97¾; do of 1865, 105¾; do of 1867, 107; do 10-40's, new 103; new 5's, 102¾; New York Central 93; Erie 26¾@26¾; do preferred 41.

FRANKFORT, December 28—5-20 of '62, 98.

PARIS, December 28.—Rentes 6if 95c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 29, 1874.

The leading merchandise markets have been very dull during the past week, which was not unexpected, and, furthermore, no improvement is expected during the next two weeks to come, as business men generally will want to straighten up 1874 before they commence 1875. Consequently, their time and attention will be absorbed until about the middle of next month in taking stock and making annual settlements. It is hoped and expected, however, that the spring trade will be an active one, and as stocks of goods, both in the hands of dealers and consumers are very much reduced, and they will have to stock up again, there is no good reason why these hopes and expectations should not be realized. The grain markets have been very dull and unsatisfactory, as in addition to a limited demand, there has been little or no margin for profit, prices are lower here relatively than at the seaboard points. The grocery trade continues dull, as it usually is at this particular time, and the same is true of Flour, which has been dull and depressed all season. The hog product continues fairly active for this season of the year, but there is considerable apprehension in regard to the future. Provisions generally have been dull, but there does not appear to be much inquiry for it.

BEANS—Continue dull; we continue to quote, in bbl lots, Lima @7½@7¾ ₿ bushel for mediums, and $2.15@2.25 for navies.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, but prices remain about as last quoted; 3¾@3¾ ₿ ₿.

BROOMS—Are firm in sympathy with Corn, and an early advance is not improbable. Following are the current rates for "Union" Brooms; No 1 Carpet Brooms, $2.25; No 2 do, $2.50; No 3 Hurl; $2.75; No 4 do, $3.25; No 5 do, $3.50; No 6 do, $3.75; No 3 Carpet, $4.00; No 4 do, $4.25; No 5 do, $4.50; Toys, fancy, $2; do common, $1.75; Wisps, fancy, $2; do common, $1.50; Steamboat, $1.25@4.75.

BUTTER—The stock held by dealers through the country seems unusually large this season, and as soon as any material shortage appears it is brought into the market. Much of this stock has been some time accumulating, and is now too stale to grade very high. The following are the ruling rates: Fresh roll butter, at 30 to 33c ₿ ₿; medium grades are plenty and more slowly at 25 to 28c, while for very low grades of packing stock, suitable for the season of the year, at a range of prices depending entirely upon the quality. From present indications we are inclined to believe that we cannot look until the present accumulations are worked off.

BROOM CORN—Firm at the recent advance. We have just received the following report, based upon the stock in the hands of growers, dealers and manufacturers on Nov. 15, 1874, and the amount manufactured for the year ending Oct. 1, 1874:

Amount annually manufactured	12,895 tons
Stock on hand	2,777 "
	15,118 "
Deficiency	2,222 "

But as the crop year had already one-eighth passed, and the deficiency one-eighth of the amount annually manufactured from the above deficiency, and we have at the present time, in the hands of growers, what would be consumed by two works by the manufacturers, we conclude that we could refuse to sell, as they claim they can now see their opportunity. We quote hurl at 12@13c, choice green at 14@15c, choice self-working at 16@17c, choice hand-pulled at 8@8½c. Stock here light; one large commission house, who handle the bulk of the broom corn shipped to this market, report only about 500 bales now in store.

OATS—There is no improvement to note in this important article, nor can it be expected as long as the present large consignments continue in poor condition; prices are nominal at $2.50 per ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CRACKERS—Still have a fair demand as there usually is at this particular time, but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain unchanged, ranging from 9@9½c ₿ bbl, according to quality.

COPPER—Trade in manufactured Copper continues dull, but except the advance of two cents in Bottoms, noted in our last report, there has been no recent change in prices.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There is no improvement to report in this branch of trade, nor is it to be expected; prices, however, remain unchanged, which we append as follows:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	16 cts ₿ ₿
⅜ "	16½ "
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter	17 "
Spun Yarn, Manilla	16½ "
Hay, Stave and Leather Twine	16½ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser Laid	16 "
" bolt rope yarns	17½ "
Sand Pump Rope	13½ "

SISAL ROPE.

½ and 5-16 inch diameter	13½ "
⅜ inch diameter	12½ "
½ "	12½ "
Hay, Spoke, Leather and Twine	14 "

MANILLA AND SISAL ROPE.

½ and 5-16 inch diameter	15 "
⅜ " "	13 "
½ " " and upward	12½ "
Hay Twine	13 "
Tarred Lath Twine	12 "

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	12 "

AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN.

Tarred Rope	14 "
" Lath Yarn	13 "
" Spun Yarn	19 "
" Marline	19 "
" Houseline	19 "

PACKING.

American	13@18 "
Russia	18 "
Italian	12 "
Patent Lubricating	20@30 "
Sash and Bell Cord	20@35 "

CEMENT, ETC., ETC.—Youghiogheny Cement $1.20@1.30; Shellsburg Cement $2@2.25; Rosendale; $3@3.50; Portland, $7@7.50. Plaster—French's Selected, $4@4.25; New York, $3.25@3.50; Cleveland, Sandusky, Cleveland, Sawyer's, Fremont, $1.65@1.75. White Sand, $1.50@1.75 ₿ bbl.

COAL—The demand is usually light during this month, as dealers generally have laid in their supply, and will not commence to buy again until spring. The active trade in it during October induced many to hold back their Cheese, and now desiring to have it, they will have to submit to the terms we must offer some concessions. Prime Ohio Cheddar, 16c in large lots, and 16¼@17c in a jobbing way, in New York; 13@15c ₿ ₿.

CANNED GOODS—The market continue dull, but prices are without quotable change. Corn, Standard, Tomatoes, Peas, Peaches, Pine Apples and Blackberries, $1.65@1.75, and Peaches, 2 lb cans, $3.25@3.50.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples have sold readily for some time past, and have been kept active and advancing by the eagerness manifested by eastern buyers. The consumptive demand is light, as it is by early in the season of it. Prices have got about as high as speculators think they will go, and the merchant is now the holder. Choice sun-dried Ohio fruit is held at 7c ₿ lb; Penna. and W. Va., 6 to 6½ cents per pound. Peaches: The trade seems to be holding off, as the local demand is light. Very few have been handled here this season compared with previous years, and although they are firmly held at 9½@10c ₿ lb for choice, and 8½@9c for fair, yet no sales reported.

EGGS—Prices have ruled lower than they have been in December for many years, and we have not expected a active movement in them before Christmas, but are now inclined to press sales at 20@22c ₿ dozen. Shipping stock at 17@20c, while pickled are dull at about 20@22c.

FLOUR—The demand is moderate and prices unchanged. We have orders being given for next month, which would indicate that a good trade is anticipated. Well known brands of Family Flour, in Winter selling at $5.75@6; transient brands, $5.50@5.75 ₿ bbl, Winter Extras, $4.75, and Superfines at $4.25@4.50. The demand for low grades is good. Spring wheat, bakers are using them largely. Spring wheat flours, $5.50@5.75 for Wisconsin and $5.75@6 for Minnesota. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The market is firm, and ½ to ¾ a cent ₿ lb higher. The general opinion is that an advance will go on, and that Coffee will reach a high point this year. The stock at Rio is large but held firm. Daily receipts somewhat light, and in the interior the stocks are reported. Sugar—The market is firm for all descriptions of Sugar, and the prospect for lower prices just now is not good. In fact, prices are low for the season, and higher prices in January would not surprise us. New Orleans Sugar is now coming in freely. We saw a dispatch to-day from Thomson, New Orleans, to the effect that the market was quiet, favoring the buyers—operations limited. Syrups—Easy. Rice—Steady, with a slight tendency upward. Molasses—Quiet and unchanged. Foreign grades, choice reaching as high as 62c at New Orleans.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11½
Granulated	11½
Powdered	11½
Coffee Crushed	11½
N. O. Sugar	8½@9¾

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	35@40
Maryland	45
Silver Drips	55

COFFEES.

Rio Good	20 @21
Rio Prime	23 @24
Rio Fancy	24 @25
Roasted	24@26

RICE.

Rangoon ₿ ₿	7 @7¼
Carolina ₿ ₿	8 @8¼

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55
Demarara	60@65

SPICES.

Grain Pepper	27
" Alspice	20
Cassia, Batavia	60
Cassia, Bark	40
Nutmegs	1 40
Ground Pepper	30
" Alspice	25
" Cassia	35
Ground China	
" Ginger	30

TOBACCO.

Lorillard's Per fection, No. 1	63
Circassian Girl,	60
Dr. Mitchell	60
Sultanas	66
Gold Bar	64
Jno S. Bell	58
D. T. and M.	62
Monitor Co	50
Weyman's	48 50
Eng. Shag	48 00
Tom and Jerry	36

SOAPS.

Babbitt's Best	10
Babbitt's N. Y. City	10
Russian	6 00
Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₿ ₿	14½
Do., half barrels	15
Lard—Ref. Prime Summer use in bk'ts	18
Do., 2 lb cans	17¾
Do., 5 lb do	17½
Do., 3 lb pails	17¾
Do., 5 lb do	17½
Do., 10 lb do	17¾
Ham Sausage	10
Bologna do	10
Durham	35
Orange Girl, dark	56
Virginia Dark	56
Spun Roll	56
Imperadors Fine	85
Cut	78
Perfection	55
Sportsman	55
Perfection	33
A. A	33
F. G	33
E. E. & Co's Sup. 6 Wax	6
Woman's Friend 5½ Scrubbing	4
Parkes, Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d.	1 75
Parkes, Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 d.	1 75
Park Co.'s Honey	1 75
Cashmere Bouquet, per gross	36 00

STARCH.

Silver gloss	9½@10
Corn	10½@11

SUNDRIES.

Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B	$6.00 @10.00
Oat Meal, half bbl	3.25
Pearl Barley, in bags	7.00 @ 7.50
Currants, per lb	7¾
Valencia Raisins, per lb	12
Layer Raisins, per box	3.25
Indigo, per lb	1.35
Bi Carb Soda as, pack	6½
Bi Carb Soda, in kegs	6½
Potash, per box	9.00
Saleratus, lb	12½@ 14
French Wine Vinegar, per gal	55
Con. Lye, per case	7.75
Lamp Chimneys, per doz	65

GAME—Quoted as follows: Wild Turkeys, $1.25@1.50 each; Prairie Chickens, $3.50 ₿ dozen; Pheasants, $3.50@4 ₿ dozen; Quail, $1.25@1.50; Rabbits, $1.50 ₿ dozen; Squirrels, $1.25@1.50; Venison Hams, 16@18c ₿ lb; Saddles, 10@12c cts; Whole Deer, 10 to 12c.

GRAIN—The market presents no new features worthy of special notice. The receipts are not large, yet are ample enough to meet the demand. The lack of inclination on the part of buyers to operate is more marked every day as we draw to the close of the quarter and its accompanying settlements. Wheat, although sluggish, is steady at former quotations—$1.16 to $1.18 for prime red and $1.20@1.22 for White. Oats are quiet, but without quotable change, 42@44 for white and 42 cents for mixed. Corn is also not inclined to press sales, as their express unbounded confidence in the Oat market for the coming month or two, while buyers claim that the consumption is materially lessened by the high prices, feeders using corn more largely than usual. Corn is also affected by the prevailing inactivity, and, although not in large supply, yet it is difficult to obtain outside prices. Sales of car at 73, and shelled at 73c—some are holding at higher prices, but sales have been made at the above figures, and we offer them as the most reliable quotations. Rye firm at $1.05@1.10, the offerings are light, and the demand sufficient to take them on arrival. Barley continues dull. The transactions in it being so much lighter than usual this year that it is almost impossible to give a reliable quotation on it. Our dealers manifest no inclination to handle it, and the receipts, so far, are principally purchases made by brewers direct from the West.

HOMINY—$4.75@5 ₿ bbl.

HAY—The market continues quiet, and presents no feature that is really new or important; while the arrivals of baled have not been large for some time past, the supply is ample to meet present requirements, which is confined entirely to supplying immediate wants; we continue to quote at $20@24 ₿ ton for common to prime, according to quality. Loose is selling from country wagons at $20@30 for clover, and $25@30 for timothy.

HEMP—Sales of Kentucky rough at $165 ₿ ton; Double dressed, 12½@13.

HIDES—Owing to the decline in Europe lightly Hides, the export demand has fallen off, and the market for light Hides is weaker. Heavy Steers remain firm. Kip and Calf unchanged. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	9	cts. ₿ lb.
" Steers, Light	9½	"
" " Heavy	10@10½	"
" Calf	12@13½	"
Green butcher bulls	5	"
Green butcher cows	6	"
Green butcher steers, light	7	"
Green butcher steers, heavy	8	"

LEATHER—There is rather an improved demand for some descriptions of Leather, but as yet the demand is not what was anticipated this season of the year, the result is considerable Leather in the rough, and finished Harness Leather id the market dull. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0.34@ 0.37
Oak Sole, city	0.36@ 0.42
Oak Sole, B. A. heavy and mid	0.42@ 0.45
Red Sole, Oronoco	0.29@ 0.31
Red Sole, good dgd	0.27@ 0.28
Slaughter, No. 1	0.38@ 0.40
Slaughter, city oak	0.38@ 0.41
Harness, No. 1 and common	0.32@ 0.35
Harness, No. 2 and common	0.32@ 0.35
Fair Skirting	0.43@ 0.45
Rough Leather, ₿ doz	0.60@0.70
Belt Leather	0.40@ 0.46
Finished Calf	1.10@ 1.40
Finished Upper, ₿ foot	0.40@ 0.45
Finished Kips	0.36@ 0.40

MILL FEED—We note a good demand for Bran at $1.00@1.10 ₿ cwt. Middlings, $1.30@1.40, as to quality, and Chop, $1.50@1.60.

ONIONS—The arrivals continue meagre, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain as last quoted; $3@3 ₿ bbl.

OILS—No. 1 Lard Oil (winter strained,) is still quoted at $1.07@1.08. Linseed Oil, 83@85. Carbon Oil is firmer, owing to the increased cost of the raw article; quotable at 10 cents by the car load, and 1 @2 cents additional for smaller lots.

PEA NUTS—Dull. Choice Red, 6½@7; White, 6@6½.

PEAS—$1.90@2 ₿ bush.

POTATOES—Continue quiet, and notwithstanding the arrivals are light, the demand is trade, as a rule, is very small, and consequently, their time and attention will be absorbed until about the middle of next month in taking stock and making annual settlements. It is hoped and expected, however, that the spring trade will be an active one, and as stocks of goods, both in the hands of dealers and consumers are very much reduced, and they will have to stock up again, there is no good reason why these hopes and expectations should not be realized. The grain markets have been very dull and unsatisfactory, as in addition to a limited demand, there has been little or no margin for profit, prices are lower here relatively than at the seaboard points. The grocery trade continues dull, as it usually is at this particular time, and the same is true of Flour, which has been dull and depressed all season. The hog product continues fairly active for this season of the year, but there is considerable apprehension in regard to the future. Provisions generally have been dull, but there does not appear to be much inquiry for it.

BEANS—Continue dull; we continue to quote, in bbl lots, Lima @7½@7¾ ₿ bushel for mediums, and $2.15@2.25 for navies.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, but prices remain about as last quoted; 3¾@3¾ ₿ ₿.

BROOMS—Are firm in sympathy with Corn, and an early advance is not improbable. Following are the current rates for "Union" Brooms; No 1 Carpet Brooms, $2.25; No 2 do, $2.50; No 3 Hurl; $2.75; No 4 do, $3.25; No 5 do, $3.50; No 6 do, $3.75; No 3 Carpet, $4.00; No 4 do, $4.25; No 5 do, $4.50; Toys, fancy, $2; do common, $1.75; Wisps, fancy, $2; do common, $1.50; Steamboat, $1.25@4.75.

BUTTER—The stock held by dealers through the country seems unusually large this season, and as soon as any material shortage appears it is brought into the market. Much of this stock has been some time accumulating, and is now too stale to grade very high. The following are the ruling rates: Fresh roll butter, at 30 to 33c ₿ ₿; medium grades are plenty and more slowly at 25 to 28c, while for very low grades of packing stock, suitable for the season of the year, at a range of prices depending entirely upon the quality. From present indications we are inclined to believe that we cannot look until the present accumulations are worked off.

BROOM CORN—Firm at the recent advance. We have just received the following report, based upon the stock in the hands of growers, dealers and manufacturers on Nov. 15, 1874, and the amount manufactured for the year ending Oct. 1, 1874:

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OATS—There is no improvement to note in this important article, nor can it be expected as long as the present large consignments continue in poor condition; prices are nominal at $2.50 per ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CRACKERS—Still have a fair demand as there usually is at this particular time, but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain unchanged, which we append as follows:

XXX	10c
XXXX	10½c
XXXXX	11c
Family	9c
Pilot	7½c
Boston	9c
Butter	9c
Soda	9c
Oyster	7½c
Sugar	9c
Ginger Snaps	9c
Wine Biscuit	9c
Coffee	9c
Sweet	9c

CHEESE—Prices have ruled lower than they have been in December for many years, and we have not expected a active movement in them before Christmas, but are now inclined to press sales at 12@13c for Ohio factory, and 17@18c, while pickled are dull at about 20@22c.

FLOUR—The demand is moderate and prices unchanged. We have orders being given for next month, which would indicate that a good trade is anticipated. Well known brands of Family Flour, in Winter selling at $5.75@6; transient brands, $5.50@5.75 ₿ bbl, Winter Extras, $4.75, and Superfines at $4.25@4.50. The demand for low grades is good. Spring wheat, bakers are using them largely. Spring wheat flours, $5.50@5.75 for Wisconsins and $5.75@6 for Minnesota. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

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SUGARS.

Crushed	11½
Granulated	11½
Powdered	11½
Coffee Crushed	11½
N. O. Sugar	8½@9¾

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	35@40
Maryland	45
Silver Drips	55

COFFEES.

Rio Good	20 @21
Rio Prime	23 @24
Rio Fancy	24 @25
Roasted	24@26

RICE.

Rangoon ₿ ₿	7 @7¼
Carolina ₿ ₿	8 @8¼

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55
Demarara	60@65

SPICES.

Grain Pepper	27
" Alspice	20
Cassia, Batavia	60
Cassia, Bark	40
Nutmegs	1 40
Ground Pepper	30
" Alspice	25
" Cassia	35
Ground China	
" Ginger	30

TOBACCO.

Lorillard's Per fection, No. 1	63
Circassian Girl,	60
Dr. Mitchell	60
Sultanas	66
Gold Bar	64
Jno S. Bell	58
D. T. and M.	62
Monitor Co	50
Weyman's	48 50
Eng. Shag	48 00
Tom and Jerry	36

SOAPS.

Babbitt's Best	10
Babbitt's N. Y. City	10
Russian	6 00
Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₿ ₿	14½
Do., half barrels	15
Lard—Ref. Prime Summer use in bk'ts	18
Do., 2 lb cans	17¾
Do., 5 lb do	17½
Do., 3 lb pails	17¾
Do., 5 lb do	17½
Do., 10 lb do	17¾
Ham Sausage	10
Bologna do	10
Durham	35
Orange Girl, dark	56
Virginia Dark	56
Spun Roll	56
Imperadors Fine	85
Cut	85
Perfection	78
Sportsman	55
Perfection	33
A. A	33
F. G	33
E. E. & Co's Sup. 6 Wax	6
Woman's Friend 5½ Scrubbing	4

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Dec. 28, 1874.

Trade, while it cannot be termed active, is in better shape than it was a month or six weeks ago, and the general tone of the market for both Crude and Refined is toward increased firmness. Crude was quoted to-day at 92@93c, for immediate shipment, with but little offering. The indications are that there will be a good stage of water in the Allegheny river for running off in barges within the next 24 hours, but it is rumored, we cannot vouch for its correctness, that an arrangement has been entered into between the pipe lines and railroads, which will prevent barges from getting off. Refined, also, firmer and higher; quotable at 20¾ on cars here, and 21¾ delivered in Baltimore. It is certain if the raw article continues to advance, that the product will have to advance also.

The Barrel market continues quiet and prices remain unchanged; countries, $1.20; city oaks, $1.30@1.35.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F.	Warden F & Co Phila	820
Waring Bros	Waring Bro & Co do	443
Total		963

Thursday, Dec. 24.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvy	Vesta O W	820
Petrolite Ref Co	Petrolite O W	718
Greer & C	Sunbeam O W	155
D Fisher	Brilliant O W	483
Total		1,436

Saturday, Dec. 26.

Brilliant	Lockhart F & Co	463
Stevenson	Liberty O W	80
Greer & C	Sunbeam O W	148
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	314
H McKelvy	Vesta O W	388
G M Robinson	Petrolite O W	80
Total		1,473

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 28, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and stronger; No 1 spring 93c; No 2 90c spot; 90¼c seller January; 91¾c seller February; No 3 84c; rejected 79c. Corn: demand active and prices advanced and a shade higher; new No 2 mixed 65¼c spot; 65¾c bid seller October; rejected 60¼@61c. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 spot and January 37½c; seller February 38¼c; rejected 36c. Rye: demand active and prices advanced; No 1 99½c; No 2 98c; rejected 94c. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 $1.22½@1.23 spot; $1.23 seller January; $1.24 seller February.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and unsettled; $19.00 spot; $19.27½ seller February; $18.75 seller March. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; $13.10 spot; $13.35@13.40 seller January; $13.55 seller March. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand, and unchanged.

WHISKY—97½c.

BRAN—17c on track.

On call Board in the afternoon wheat closed at 90¾c seller January; 91c seller February. Corn 59¼c seller January; 60¼c seller February; old

HOME NEWS.

William Semple's Ladies' Journal.

We are in receipt of the second number of this beautifully illustrated "Journal of Fashion, Art, Science and Literature," which proves that Mr. Semple's versatile genius shines equaly as well in the editorial sanctum as in the Dry Goods Mart. The illustrations for the "Fashions for January," and the styles for Winter and Spring" are not a whit less elegant than those of Godey and Demorest, while the literary matter of the journal is choice, chaste and interesting. It must prove a welcome visitor to the ladies, as affording a knowledge of "What to Wear," and where to get it. Plain and neat in typography, beautiful in illustration, and artistic in merit, it must soon supersede magazines of older name and fame.

New Boat House.

The Clipper Boat Club have purchased and are going to transform into a boat house the steamer Miner, which was formerly one of the steamers plying between Yankton, Dakota, and Fort Benton, Montana, on the upper Missouri. She is 140 feet keel by 34 feet beam, and will afford space as boat room 108 feet in length by 30 in width. The sitting room will be 30 feet square, divided by folding doors, so that the entire space may be opened up in the form of one apartment. They will fit up a cabin and state-room in elegant style, and also provide a valuable library. The upper room will be used for the reception of guests, and fitted up with first-class furniture, Brussels carpet, and other upholstery to match. The boat house will cost $5,000, and will be located at the foot of Fourteenth street.

THE RIVER.

A Big Rise Assured.

The falling rain has had the effect to produce a rise in the river which promises to be all that the river and coal men desire. Last evening at eight o'clock the wharf marks indicated that it had risen to seven feet and nine inches, and this morning at two o'clock it had reached eleven feet, and was still rising rapidly. It will be supposed that there will be much activity among the coal men to-day, as this is the first coal boat rise which has taken place during the fall and winter. A number of boats were making preparations to leave for the Southern cities early this morning, and one or two have already started out on a trip.

ALLEGHENY STREETS.

A Nice Question Regarding a Contract—A Prospective Councilman Wants to Make a Transfer—The Request not Granted.

The Committee on Streets of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. J. C. Patterson in the chair.

They directed the City Engineer to prepare a profile of an alley north of Jefferson street, and also directed him to take Fairmont street off the hands of the contractors, Messrs. McNaugher & Co., it being completed.

The request of Mr. John Huckestine, member elect of Select Council from the Third ward, to transfer the contract held by him for the improvement of Henderson street, to Messrs. McNaugher & Co., was then taken up. Under the provisions of the Wallace bill, Mr. Huckestine cannot take his seat in Councils and also do work for the city, so he desired to transfer the contract so that he could take his seat on the organization of Councils. At a meeting of the committee on October 15, a resolution was adopted that no contractor would thereafter be allowed to transfer his contract to other parties, and this resolution had to be rescinded before Mr. Huckestine's request could be granted. After discussing the matter the committee refused to adopt a motion to rescind the resolution and therefore Mr. Huckestine's request could not be granted.

The pay rolls of the districts were approved, as follows: Eastern district, $1,-144.72; Western district, $335.35.

Adjourned.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Deaths Last Week in Pittsburgh and Allegheny—Infectious Diseases.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports forty-four deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday, December 26th, as follows:

CAUSES OF DEATH.—Burn 1; fall 1; angina pectoris 1; asphyxia 1; congestion of brain 1; consumption 5, croup 1; diphtheritis 3; debility 3; erysipelas 1; typhoid fever 1; scarlet fever 6; valvular disease of heart 1; congestion of lungs 1; measles 1; premature birth 3; pneumonitis 5; scrofula 1; congenital syphilis 1; unknown 1; whooping cough 1. Total, 44.

COLOR.—White 41; Colored 3. Total, 44.

SOCIAL RELATIONS.—Married 8, single 33; widows 2; widowers 1. Total 44.

AGE.—Under 1 year, 13; from 1 to 2 years, 2; from 2 to 5 years, 3; from 5 to 10 years, 6, from 15 to 20 years, 6; from 20 to 30 years, 1; from 30 to 40 years, 2; from 40 to 50 years, 5; from 50 to 60 years, 4; from 60 to 70 years, 1; from 70 to 80 years, 1. Total 44.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The following cases of infectious disease were reported during the week: Scarlet fever 11; typhoid fever 1.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Health-officer Hoeh, of Allegheny, reports twenty-six deaths last week from the following causes: Typhoid fever 7; still born 4; inflammation of the bowels 2; consumption 3; scarlet fever 3; pertussis 1; pneumonia 1; dropsy 1; asthma 1; abdomen 1; tumor 1; paralysis 1; spasms 1; marasmus 1. There were twenty-five white and one colored; seventeen males and nine females.

THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Meeting of the Prohibitionists Yesterday Morning.

The regular weekly meeting of the Prohibitionists was held yesterday morning in the Alliance rooms corner of Sixth street and Penn avenue.

The Committee on the Ohio River Improvement submitted a report through their Chairman, Mr. Arthur Kirk, which said in conclusion that the reason why a committee had been appointed to take steps upon this subject was that the result of the last election showed that from being a few isolated individuals working in favor of temperance reform, they have now become consolidated into a growing, active political party, holding the balance of power between the Republicans and Democrats, and it is very doubtful whether any more can be elected to a county office without the support of the Prohibitionists. It is very important that a party thus in power should exercise its power for the best good of the community on all subjects affecting it. Besides, many philanthropic workers connected with the Prohibition party find great destitution for want of employment. If the appropriation asked for passed early in the session and work is commenced early on the thirteen dams, it will give great assistance to many persons now out of employment.

The Committee therefore recommended prompt measures to be taken to pour in an overwhelming flood, petitions on Congress to show that the Prohibitionists are in earnest in asking the appropriation,

Thu question, "Is there any legislation required in regard to the liquor laws," was discussed at some length by Messrs. Ross, Bryce, Kirk and Kennedy.

After deciding to hold a meeting every Tuesday evening for the purpose of taking action in regard to the next election, the Alliance adjourned.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

Further Questioning About the Stone Contract—Missing Books Wanted—Explanation From Captain Joseph Walton.

The City Hall Auditing Board held another meeting yesterday morning, Messrs. Miller and Bailey being present, assisted by several members of the Taxpayers Union. Mr. Henderson, of the firm of Henderson, Mackin & Co. was the first witness placed upon the stand and testified that he was one of the contractors for the stone work of City Hall. Mr. Calvin kept their books. Judge Mellon interrogated the witness for the purpose of ascertaining how much they made out of the contract, but was not successful in eliciting satisfactory answers. Mr. Henderson said they had a settlement or balance sheet made out, but he did not recollect where they were. Even if he did, he did not think he would tell how much they made, as he considered that private business.

In response to a query by Mr. Bailey, whether Messrs. Mellon and King had any additional testimony to offer, Mr. King said there were some books to be produced at the meeting. He desired to have the books of the Treasurer's office during the term of the late Mr. Allinder.

Mr. Jacob Born, janitor of Municipal Hall, was called to the stand, and testified that he had looked for the books, but had been unable to find them. He had searched the safe in Controller Snodgrass' office, but could not find them. He had also made a thorough inspection of the books stored away in an upper room of the building, but could find no trace of the books which were wanted. City Treasurer Magee told him he knew nothing about them, unless they were in the room up stairs, used for storing the books of the Controller, City Treasurer, and Mayor's offices.

Mr. King remarked that the books were wanted very badly, and suggested that it might be well to adjourn in order to afford time for another search. Mr. Bailey said they could adjourn until next Wednesday week, which would give ample time.

Captain Joseph Walton appeared before the Board and said he would like to make a statement, under oath, in refutation of an allegation of a witness, F. Altvater, who was reported as having stated that Mr. Walton had told him that he could get the stone contract of City Hall for him for $1,000.

Mr. King—Oh, you were not the man Altvater meant.

Capt. Walton—Yes, I am the man, too. As soon as I read the report in the papers I hurried to Altvater's house, and if he hadn't been so much under the influence when I called, there would have been a German funeral next day.

Mr. King—I know Mr. Altvater used the name of Walton, but I don't think he meant you.

Mr. Walton—Well it seems that he did, and as my good name has been attacked, I think I should be allowed to make a statement before the Board so that it will reach the public.

Mr. Walton then detailed the circumstances of Altvater's visit to him in regard to the contract and said that the statement made to the Board by Altvater was incorrect so far as he was concerned.

The Auditors then adjourned until next Wednesday week.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

Clearing up Old Business—Winding up for the Year—The Oakland Road Trouble—A Compromise Suggested—Complimentary to President Gross and Dr. McCandless—Street Commissioner Spreen Discharged and Disqualified—Transfers From Appropriations Annual and Monthly Reports of Committees—Thanks to President Negley.

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular meeting on Monday afternoon, December 28, 1874.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

President Gross called this branch to order at ten minutes past two o'clock.

Present—Messrs. Adams, Ahlborn, Aiken, Anderson, Atkinson, Braun, Brown, Chislett, Clark, B. Darlington, Dannells, Dietrich, Dorrington, Doyle, Eitemiller, Elder, Fox, Froelich, Goldthorpe, Haines, Holliday, House, Hunter, Kernan, Keebler, Kestner, Knapp, Liddell, Lloyd, Littell, Marshall, Mitchell, Meyer, Moore, Musgrave, A. G. McCandless, J. Guy McCandless, McClurg, McCune, McFarland, McMahon, Negley, O'Neil, Rafferty, Rayburn, Scheck, Scully, Shipton, Spahr, Watson and President Gross.

Absent—Messrs. Ahl, Atterbury, Bissell, Breed, Bates, Burgwin, H. Darlington, Fetterman, Foster, Harrison, Hartz, Herron, Howard, Jones, Lally, Macfarlane, Murray, McMasters, Smith.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. MCCUNE, from the Finance Committee, presented a resolution authorizing the payment from the Finance, Survey and City Property Funds, of an amount, to pay the expenses of the water works for the December salaries. Passed.

Also, a resolution authorizing warrants for refunding of certain overpaid business taxes. Passed.

Also, a resolution making certain exonerations in taxes excessively assessed.

Also, ordinance No. 803 authorizing an exchange of Registered Water Extension Bonds. The ordinance provided for an issue of bonds in smaller denominations than the denominations now issued, provided that the issue of new bonds never exceeded the amount of the bonds for which they were exchanged.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved, as an amendment, that the bonds be exchanged only by the Controller with the consent of the Finance Committee.

After some discussion the amendment was voted down—the majority seeming to think there was sufficient guard thrown around the matter.

The rules were then suspended and the ordinance was passed by 38 nays to 10 nays.

Mr. MCCUNE also presented the report of the Committee on City Property, which was received and filed.

THE OAKLAND ROAD.

Mr. ANDERSON, from the Special Committee appointed to adjust the difficulty between the city and the Oakland Railway Company, presented a report setting forth that the entire claim of the city against the Oakland Passenger Railway, in 1872, when suit was brought, was $19,414, of which about $5,000 were for repairs to streets traversed by the company—the amount due for tax on cars and on dividends, with interest, etc., being $14,414.

The city claimed that an average of twenty cars per day had been run, but the company averred that seven cars was the average number used. The company also alleged serious loss by interruption of business in the construction of improvements on the streets, and also that a final compromise had been made with the Street Committee, whereby the company was to pay one-third of the expenses of re-paving Fifth avenue, from Chestnut to Dinwiddie streets, in lieu of all demands then existing. This proposition was accepted by a sub-committee, but it seems to have failed, as Councils took no action, and no money was ever paid under it.

The committee, however, in view of all the facts, proposed to accept as a final settlement, the following amounts:

Tax on cars	$3,730 00
Interest on dividends	1,400 00
Repairing Fifth avenue	1,456 51
Total	$8,586 51

This the company refused to accept, for various reasons—the main ones being, that the company could not be held liable for anything prior to the alleged compromise, and that the statute of limitation would cut off a large part of the claim. These reasons the committee deemed insufficient, and reported as above stated.

A resolution presented by the committee requires the above amounts to be paid in three months, and in case of failure the City Attorney is to proceed without delay in pressing the claim of the city to judgment.

Mr. DANNELLS objected to the compromise, as the company, he believed in holding the company to the strict letter of the contract.

Mr. ANDERSON said that he also would like to secure the $19,000, but that was impossible. Much of the claim presented by the city was of a rather doubtful character, and it might be difficult to get anything. The committee had done the best they could, and the compromise he thought would be all that could be secured.

The report was received and the accompannying resolution accepting the compromise passed.

Mr. SCULLY, petition for damages for change of grade on Hazlewood avenue.

Also, petition for refunding of overpaid business tax. Both papers were referred.

OLD BUSINESS.

The Chair called up from the table the plan of lots in Willis Booth plan, approved; Viewers' reports on sewers on Redoubt alley, and Bridge street, passed. Resolution requiring the committees to present a report of the attendance of members at their meetings. Passed. Report of Street Committee discharging H. C. Spreen, Commissioner of the Sixth District, and disqualifying him hereafter from holding office. Passed.

Ordinance allowing property owners to partially grade Linden street; passed finally.

Ordinance for private sewer on Redoubt alley; passed finally.

Ordinance establishing the grade of Forbes street, from Miltenberger street to Shady lane; passed finally.

Ordinance for opening of Main street; passed finally.

Ordinance for assessment of damages for grading of Emmett street; passed finally.

Resolution for committee to wait on the Water Committee to ask them to have fire plugs put up on the South Side. Passed.

Resolution authorizing a committee to select a site for a station house in the Thirty seventh ward, and report to Councils. Passed.

Mr. LIDDELL called up the resolution requiring committees to report the attendance of members, and moved its reconsideration. Passed.

The resolution was then laid on the table.

Mr. MCCUE called up the resolution authorizing the prosecution of Mr. H. C. Spreen, Street Commissioner of the Sixth District, and moved the passage of the resolution.

After some discussion the resolution was passed.

Mr. ADAMS offered a resolution instructing the City Engineer to inquire what means could be adopted to prevent the overflow of Manor street after a rain storm. Passed.

THE OBSCENE DRAMA.

Mr. A. G. MCCANDLESS offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to instruct his police to enforce the law toward the suppression of the obscene drama, as it was performed in several of the variety theaters of the city.

The resolution was passed.

THANKS.

Mr. SCULLY (Mr. McCune in the chair) offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Council are hereby due to Dr. A. H. Gross for his uniform courtesy and urbanity in the discharge of his duty as President of this body, and that our best wishes for his welfare and happiness are hereby tendered him.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

The passage of the resolution brought Dr. Gross to his feet. He said:

Fellow Members of Select Council:

As your presiding officer for the past year, I thank you most sincerely for the expression of approbation given in the resolution just passed.

From the first day that this hammer tapped upon this desk to call you to the order of business, until this moment, I have ever received from you cordial kindness and support in the discharge of the duties of the chair, which certainly have often been arduous and responsible. I am conscious that it is difficult for any person to discharge the obligations of this position with entire satisfaction. All I can say, I have endeavored to come as near the result as possible.

During the past year we have had many intricate and responsible questions to meet. It is not for us but for our constituents to judge how those duties have been performed. One thing, however, I can safely say, that no one should doubt the earnestness and honesty of purpose with which you gentlement have endeavored to discharge the responsibilities resting upon you as members of this body.

Allow me again most heartily to thank you.

The remarks of Dr. Gross were received with applause.

Mr. LITTELL offered the following:

WHEREAS, Dr. A. G. McCandless is about to retire, through the influence of advanced age, having served in these Councils for a period of over twenty years, and refusing a re-election, be it

Resolved, That in bidding him farewell we regret the separation, and the loss of his venerable presence; and that we appreciate the ability, the integrity and the firmness which he always displayed in favor of honest and proper laws and regulations for the government of the city.

Resolved, That we bestow on him our best wishes and kindest regards, hoping that his useful life may long be spared, and that his path may be strewn with roses without thorns, until the flight of years shall waft him to that happy haven beyond the tide of time.

The resolutions were passed.

Mr. MCCANDLESS in response made a few remarks, in which he said that the look-ed upon Council as if was to-day with feelings of emotion, because he saw among the members but very few who first met with him a score of years ago. He had been a member of Councils for a score of years, and had been an interested participant in its meetings. He had always enjoyed the meetings and had endeavored to faithfully discharge his trust.

Within the last three or four years Councils had been called upon to deal with some very difficult questions, but he believed they had done their best. They were all human, and liable to err, but he believed their constituents, when the questions were considered calmly hereafter, would endorse all they had done. In this belief he retired from Council, and in bidding adieu to his colleagues he hoped they might be abundantly blessed with wisdom for the discharge of the duties of the coming year.

Mr. EITEMILLER called up the resolution with reference to the bonds issued for the payment of South Side indebtedness. The resolution was laid over.

Council then adjourned *sine die*.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

In this branch the following members were present at roll call: Messrs. Aull, Bindley, Brown, Carle, Connelly, Cunningham, Duff, Dilworth, Epping, Foley, Flinn, Fox, Fulton, Glass, Hogle, Ihmsen, Kerr, Knowland, Milligan, Mears, Negley, Negran, Morrison, McCord, Oberheidman, Reilly, H. M. Rolfe, H. D. Rolfe, Rush, Robinson, Scott, Semple, Siebert, Shaltenbrand, Thomas, Thompson, Turney, West, Weisser, and President Negley.

The following members were absent: Messrs. Kurtz, Laughran, and Perchment.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

On the call of the wards the following business was presented:

Mr. FLINN, petition of Mrs. Kuntzman for exoneration from payment of tax. Referred.

Mr. GLASS, ordinance fixing the compensation of the police. Referred.

Mr. EPPING, petition for the grading and paving of Church alley. Referred.

Mr. SHALTENBRAND, petition for the repaving of Thirty-ninth street, between Howley and Liberty avenues. Referred.

Mr. BROWN, petition of Jno. Erblin, of the Eighteenth ward, for the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Stanton avenue. Referred.

Also, petitions for gas lamps on Hatfield, Main and Forty-fourth streets. Referred.

Mr. SCOTT, remonstrance against the opening of Semple alley. Referred.

Mr. WEST, ordinance regulating the running of street railway cars on Smithfield street and Fourth avenue. Referred.

Also, resolution of inquiry regarding the liability of the South Side wards to assist in making up the deficiency existing prior to consolidation. Referred.

Mr. AULL, petition for the opening of Alder street, from Shady lane to Hiland avenue. Referred.

Mr. FOLEY, petitions of Louis Aurin and H. C. Greineiser for reduction of business tax. Referred.

Mr. ROBINSON, petition of Burke Bros. for reduction of business tax. Referred.

Also, resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to wait on the Water Committee and ascertain why it has not erected fire plugs on the South Side in accordance with previous petitions referred to it. The resolution was passed and Messrs. Robinson and Turney were appointed on behalf of Common Council.

Mr. DUFF, resolution requiring all committees to insert in their annual reports the attendance of members. Passed.

STREET COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. SEIBERT, from the Street Committee, presented the following business:

Viewers' report on the opening of Railroad street. Approved.

Viewers' report on the opening of Washington avenue, from Brownsville avenue to the city line. Approved.

Viewer's report on the opening of Emmett street, from Wadsworth to Soho street. Approved.

Viewers' report on the opening of Craig street, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street. Approved.

SPREEN DISCHARGED AND DISQUALIFIED.

Mr. SEIBERT also submitted the report of the Street Committee concerning the investigation into the charges against H. C. Spreen, Commissioner of the Sixth District. The report was received and filed, and the following resolution accompanying it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, that from evidence brought to the knowledge of Councils of wilful acts of misconduct on the part of H. C. Spreen, in the discharge of the duties of his office as Street Commissioner of the Sixth district, said H. C. Spreen shall henceforth be dismissed and dishonorably discharged from his said office, and shall forever hereafter be barred from holding, by the approbation of Councils, any office of trust or profit in the Municipal Government of the city of Pittsburgh, and that this resolution be engrossed upon the minutes of Councils by the clerk.

DIVERS MATTERS.

Mr. Aull presented the monthly report of the Survey Committee, which was received and filed.

Also, the annual report of the Survey Committee, presenting an ordinance authorizing the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Hiland avenue, between Penn avenue and the line of the property of the new Water Works. Placed on first reading.

Mr. DUFF presented the report of the Police Committee, which was received and filed.

Also, resolution authorizing the City Property Committee to select a site for a Station house in the Thirty-seventh ward, and report the location and cost to Councils. Passed.

CITY PHYSICIAN'S SALARY.

Also, ordinance fixing the salary of the City Physician at $300 per annum.

Mr. THOMAS, moved to amend by making it $500 instead of $300. Lost.

The Chairman asked if there was an ordinance recognizing the office of City Physician.

Mr. DUFF replied that he believed there was not.

The President then ruled the ordinance out of order.

Mr. FOX presented the report of the Printing Committee. Received and filed.

Mr. FLINN presented the report of the Special Committee on the Forbes street sewer, recommending the adoption of the report as made by the viewers. The report was received and filed, and the viewers' report was approved.

The following unfinished business of this branch was disposed of:

An ordinance supplementary to an ordinance authorizing the construction of a bridge on Main street, over Saw Mill Run. After considerable debate the ordinance was passed.

Ordinance locating Robinson street, in the Thirtieth ward. Placed on second reading.

Ordinance for pipe sewer on Washington street, from Wylie to Webster avenue. Read a second time.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The following Select Council business was concurred in except as otherwise noted:

Ordinance authorizing the exchange of registered Water Extension bonds. Read once.

Resolution for payment of December water works pay rolls from certain appropriations.

This resolution was laid over temporarily, and coming up again toward the close of the session Mr. Negley said that the question of the power of Councils to make transfers from appropriations would be left with the members to vote as they thought right. It was a constitutional question, and his opinion was that Councils have no such authority.

The City Solicitor being asked for an opinion, stated that Council had no power to authorize transfers from one appropriation to another, but that Councils can direct the payment of any debt from any appropriation over which they have control.

The ayes and nays being called, the resolution was passed by a vote of 18 to 17.

November reports of the Market and City Property Committees. Report of Committee on Oakland railway. Resolution for compromise of equity suit in the Common Pleas Court against the Oakland Passenger railway, upon the payment of certain sums of money. Resolution for warrants in favor of certain parties for overpaid business tax. Report of Special Committee appointed to investigate charges against Mechanical Engineer Lowry. Report of Road Committee. October report of expenditures of Water Department. Resolution for warrant for $75 in favor of Dr. McCoy for three months service. Resolution for suppression of obscene dramas in various variety theatres in the city. Report of special committee on ordinance for the abolition of the Board of Revision. November report of the Road Committee. Report from Finance Committee regarding abatement of taxes of Mr. Hageman. Resignation of H. C. Spreen, Street Commissioner of the Sixth District. In S. C. accepted. Non-concurred in. Resolution for warrant in favor of Dr. Dickson for $165 for professional services. Ordinance providing for the section 6 of an ordinance for the equalization of the valuation of property. Resolution for certain exonerations from business tax. Pay rolls for Water Department for November.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. MILLIGAN presented a resolution providing that hereafter no standing committee shall consist of more than thirteen members. Passed.

Mr. MEYRAN, resolution that when Common Council adjourns it adjourn to meet on Thursday, December 31st, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to hear the annual reports of the Committees, which report to this branch.

Mr. FOLEY amended to make it Saturday, January 2nd, at 2 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. H. M. ROLFE, resolution for the better accommodation of reporters. On motion of Mr. Fulton, it was laid on the reporter's table.

Mr. FOLEY, petition of Louis Forster for exoneration of property and reduction of business tax in the Thirty-fourth ward. Referred.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Mr. GLASS presented the following:

Resolved, That this Council do hereby extend to our President, Wm. B. Negley, Esq., our most profound thanks for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over this branch of the City Councils during the year 1874. Passed.

Mr. DUFF presented the following amendment to the ordinance fixing the salary of the City Physician:

"The Police Committee shall, at the time for electing city officers, elect by ballot one person skilled in medicine and surgery, to serve as Physician and Surgeon at the city station houses, whenever his services may be required for injured persons that may be brought to said station houses, and the salary

It was ordered to be printed.

THE VACANT COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Mr. TURNEY, resolution confirming the appointment of Chas. Ott as Commissioner of the Sixth Street District *pro tem*.

Mr. WEST, as an amendment, presented a resolution instructing the Commissioner of the Fifth district to take charge of the district during the unexpired term of H. C. Spreen.

The amendment was lost and the original resolution was carried.

Resolution instructing the City Attorney to enter a prosecution against H. C. Spreen for defrauding the city out of money. Passed.

Resolution for the draining of Manor street, South Side. Passed.

On motion adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Jupiter Pluvius could not possibly have made a more dismal, disagreeable and disreputable night than was last night, but notwithstanding the coalition of the elements, rendering it excessively nasty to be obliged to leave shelter, Mr. John. S. Clark had a very large audience and under the circumstances it may be considered an unusually high compliment. He appeared as *Doctor Pangloss* in the "Heir at Law" and as *Toodles* in the comic play of the same name. Mr. Clark certainly has no superior as a comic actor and it is very seldom that one has the pleasure of witnessing such superb acting as he favored his auditors with last night. Humor looks out from every feature of his face, peeps from his eyes, lurks in his hair, moves with his walk, and is shown in every expression, tone, gesture and motion. The cast was a very strong one, Mr. Clarke being supported by Mr. and Mrs. Walcott, of the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, Lewis Morrison, Mr. Price, Mr. Owen and Mrs. Baker. Mr. Price surpassed himself. His personation was admirable, and gave great satisfaction. Mrs. Walcott is a delightful little actress, and rendered the character of *Cecile* in a charming manner, as also did Mr. Walcott the part of *Dick Dowlas*.

Mr. Clarke will only remain during this week, and the opportunity of seeing such an eminent comedian, assisted by actors who rank very high in the profession, may not soon present itself again. This evening he appears in "Red Tape" and "The Widow Hunt."

The Gounod Club.

"The Bohemian Girl was repeated last night at Library Hall, by the Gounod club, to a very large audience. It was as much appreciated as on the occasion of its first production.

"Sunset" Cox.

To-night the great Congressional humorist, Hon. S. S. Cox appears on the platform at Library Hall. His theme is "American Wit and Humor," and is a subject that will develop his fullest powers. A rich treat is in store for all who hear him.

"A Menagerie."

This evening the Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture in the Third U. P. church, Allegheny, on "A Menagerie." The reverend gentleman is a fluent speaker, and possesses a very brilliant imagination, and is one of the most pleasing of platform orators, and all who attend the lecture to-night will be both entertained and instructed.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT, the actor, is among the latest arrivals at the New York Hotel.

MATILDA HERON, supported by Vandenhoff, was the attraction at Booth's Theatre Christmas night.

MISS CLARA MORRIS denies that her husband wishes her to quit the stage, and says: "He leaves me at perfect liberty to do as I like."

WHO says New York is growing old in iniquity? The "Black Crook" has fizzled out, and it's only hope is now in the virtuous rustics.

THE Cathedral Fair furnishes new attractions to old and young every evening, and an hour's time can be whiled away both profitably and pleasantly.

MME. NILSSON has broken her engagement to sing at the Imperial Opera House at Vienna, because the intendant demanded that she should sing in German.

MISS ROSE HERSEE is an immense favorite in London. The *Standard* says she is "the only representative of English opera fitted to wear the mantle of Parepa Rosa."

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG sold ferns at one dollar and twenty-five cents each at the Washington Tea Party. "A dollar for ferns and twenty-five cents for the pin, please."

A PIANIST has to encounter great peril in Baltimore, for we are told by a journal there that at a recent concert a Mr. C. Welkert "was not a bit disturbed by the audience he had so keenly aroused was satisfied."

AN Ohio critic declares that he prefers Cal Wagner to Shakespeare. He thinks Romeo and Juliet sad and sanguinary and not to be made enjoyable by Mercutio's wit nor Dr. Ingomar's oddities. There is a moral courage about this critic worthy of all admiration.

MR. VANDENHOFF, in reply to Rev. Mr. Talmage's attack upon theatres, said in his lecture at Xenia: "I can say of myself—I know of no single profession which has produced, in proportion to its numbers, so many and such flagrant instances of crime, such gross immoralities, such breaches of confidence and trust, as well as of the shameless, of which they are supposed to be the exemplars, as the clerical profession."

THE Strakosch Opera Troupe have returned to New York, feeling rather blue at the result of their late tour. Philadelphia never does come 'out to opera, but Boston does, and in Boston it suffered for the first two evenings, in consequence of a rumor that the new Globe Theatre, where the performances took place, was unsafe. The audience pulled up on "Lchengrin;" but the net result left Mr. Strakosch very much out of pocket. Probably he will lose this season what he has made by other trips. It is a risky thing to be an impressario.

THE *Journal de St. Petersburg*, of the 28th ult., reports that Mme. Nilsson played for the last time on the 26th, in "Mignon," thus ending her engagement in Russia, which on the birthday of the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, and the Imperial family presented the prima donna with a rich necklace and bracelet of rubies and diamonds during the begging scene of "Mignon." Mme. Nilsson had to sing a Russian air, "Lioubi menia," by desire, at the end of the opera. Mlle. Marimon was to make her *debut* after the departure for Paris of Mlle. Krauss.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAYS PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

John Peebles et al. vs. Martin McMahan, of Pittsburgh. An order to show cause was issued and made returnable on the 10th proximo. Application was also made for an injunction and a hearing on the same was fixed for the 6th prox., and in the meantime a restraining order was issued against Frank McDonald, et al.

Morris & Lewis vs. S. Frankenstein, Clarion county. Josiah Cohen, Esq., moved to vacate and set aside the warrant of arrest, and after argument by Messrs. Cohen and Fulton, the motion was refused and bail fixed at $1,000.

Hardman, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts. An order on the assignee of David Matthias, to convey to him certain land in McClure township, was referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts. Petition of Martin Lutz for leave to sell personal property of James Blackmore, presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Azariah Dunham, Somerset county, bankrupt. The assignee was directed to pay M. A. Sanner $250.82 for harvesting grain of the debtor, as recommended in the report of Register Harper.

Max Reese & Co., bankrupts, Luzerne county. Petition of James Connell, a creditor for the liquidation of certain liens referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

Thomas Ballentine, bankrupt, Allegheny. The creditors having chosen G. Bilderback, James W. Huston and Otis Shepard, Trustees, and Thos. H. Rabe, B. Crouch and C. E. Ramsey a Committee under whom the Trustees shall act, the same is approved and proceedings in bankruptcy superceeded.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

Fulton, Bollman & Co. vs. C. Howard & Son. Prothonotary ordered to pay out money in court.

McKinney's assignees vs. J. T. Woods *et al.* On trial.

Common Pleas Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

Robert Campbell vs. Thomas L. Birch. Leave granted to amend the bill of complaint by inserting the names of defendants in full in the commencement of said bill at a hearing December 25.

Benjamin Fallows vs. Annie Fallows. Decree in divorce granted.

William Einstein vs. Maria Einstein. Gilbert M. McMaster appointed commissioner in the matter.

Malinda Shook, by her next friend, vs. Albert Shook. Libel in divorce. C. C. Taylor appointed commissioner.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Daniel Smith et al.,	Abraham Reed,
Jas. Jackson et al.,	Jacob Flokise,
John Walker,	J. W. Reynolds,
Chas. Keltenberger et al.,	John Matthews,
John Wadden,	Jasp. Herron,
Chas. W. Ayers,	James Sands,
Thos. R. Sill (3 cases)	Wm. Cross,
Evan Jones,	Stephen Joice,
Thomas Malone,	Henry Butler,
John Davis,	John Southwell,
Thomas Grogan,	D. E. Hall.

Ladies Watches.

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THE DOLAN MURDER.

Trial of Edward Carr Yesterday—A Difficult Case for the Commonwealth—Carr, the Party Attacked, Claims to Have Acted in Self-Defense—The Evidence.

The trial of Edward Carr for the murder of Thomas Dolan was begun in the Criminal Court yesterday, Judge Collier on the bench. The Commonwealth was represented by Col. Bayne and Major Montooth and the defense by Messrs. Moore and Mackrell.

It will be remembered that Dolan was an employee at Eliza furnaces, Twenty-third ward, and that on returning home with a man named Peebles, about ten o'clock, on the night of Sunday the 15th of November, he was attacked by Eward Carr on Second avenue, at Frankstown, and struck on the head with a stone. On account of the seriousness of the injuries received, he died on the 26th of November. Edward Carr disappeared from the city, and was arrested in the early part of this month in Cambridge, Ohio, where he carried himself under the assumed name of James Brady, and where he was identified by a man named Treacy, a former fellow workman of his, and who happened to be on a visit to the place at the time.

There was but little trouble in impannelling a jury, and after the case had been opened on the part of the Commonwealth, the testimony was begun.

THE EVIDENCE.

Alexander Peebles sworn—I am a laborer at the Eliza Furnaces at Franklin; worked with Dolan, who was obliged to work on Sunday; Dolan had been on duty sixteen hours that day; he and I started to our boarding house that night, which was between a quarter and a half mile from the mill on Second avenue; on our way home we met Carr who inquired where Tom Barrett was; I told he was up the road a little ways, when Carr called me a liar; Dolan told me to come along, that Carr knew where Barrett was; Carr walked along, he and Dolan walking together; heard Dolan say something to Carr like,

YOU COUNTERFEIT,

and a moment later the two were clinching each other; they ran down the avenue towards the mill, a short distance, Dolan following Carr, and leaving me behind; when I caught up with them, Carr threw two stones at me and I saw him throw several other stones, but did not see Dolan struck, although I saw that Dolan was running his engine across Federal street at the rate of about ten miles an hour, and without ringing the bell.

Conductors on the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Passenger Railway are now obliged to use the bell punch. A number of them resigned yesterday morning on account of the order, considering it a reflection on their honesty.

This morning shortly after mid night an unknown man was assaulted by two loafers near the office of Grazier & Gilbert street, and is the assaulted party drew a revolver and showed signs of fight he was allowed to go on unmolested.

William Aiken, an engineer on the Fort Wayne Railroad, was taken before Mayor Pearson yesterday morning for running his train through the city at a faster rate of speed than was allowable. He paid the costs and was discharged.

A petition was filed in the Common Pleas Court yesterday by John Grazier for an estrepment against Jacob E. Blackmore, restraining him from tearing down a barn on a lot in the Twenty-first ward, owned by Grazier but leased to Blackmore.

Last night, about ten o'clock, word was received at the Central Station of the sudden death of an unknown man at Twenty-first and Penn street saloon, South Side. The Coroner was notified, and repaired to the spot to hold an inquest.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Sunday night to burglarize the residence of Samuel Collins, near Bridgeville, in South Fayette township. A few nights ago the store of Mr. Foster, at the same place, was robbed of one hundred dollars' worth of goods.

During the past year there were thirty-seven alleys and streets graded in Allegheny—the total length being four and one-tenth miles. There were also one and nine-tenths miles of sewerage constructed. The total cost of these improvements was $98,-986.24.

Deputy Coroner McGuffin was presented with a handsome dressing gown, a night cap and a pair of slippers, elaborately ornamented by the ladies connected with the Recorder's office, yesterday. The presentation speech was made by Miss Ida Wrentwall.

The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved bills amounting to $8,941.09. They also received the annual report of the Water Assessor, Alfred Nicholls, wherein he reported an increase of about $12,000 in the water assessments.

A petition was filed in the Common Pleas Court yesterday by Charles J. Hamnett against Thomas J. Hamnet et al., asking for a partition of seventy-two acres of land in Mifflin township, the property of the late John Hamnett. The matter was referred to a master and comm